The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Popular Movement to Sustain the President.

Departure of Secretaries Seward and Denison to Attend the Meeting To-night.

They will Speak in Defence of the President's Veto Message.

Important Debate in the House on the Loan Bill.

Much Opposition Manifested, and its Passage Considered Doubtful.

Sharp Debate on the House Concurrent Resolution.

Mr. Fessenden Attempts to Drive it Through the Senate.

It Meets with Determined Opposition, and is Laid Over Till Friday.

Failure of the Motion to Reconsider the Vote on the Resolution in the House.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 1.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

Great interest is felt here in the meeting called to-morrow night in New-York to sustain the President. Secretary SEWARD left here in the 4 o'clock train for Philadelphia, where he will stay to-night and go to New-York in the morning. Postmaster-General DENISON goes to-night with Mr. RAYMOND. Hon. R. M. PRUYN, Gen. ROUSSEAU, Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH and some others will go in the morning, all to attend the meeting. Mr. SEWARD will positively speak. In conversation with a member of Congress to-day, the President said there was nothing in his message which contradicted any principle the Union Party had ever asserted; but that no party which ignored the principles laid down in the message could possibly stand with the American people. They are the fundamental principles of the Government, and must be recognized and acknowledged. If the Union Party is a patriotic and constitutional party, it will not discard them or those who hold them. It is believed that the New-York meeting will be influential in calming the public mind and leading to more dispassionate action.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

The concurrent resolution reported by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, about which the House was in labor yesterday, and which that body passed last night, was called up in the Senate, this afternoon, by Mr. FESSENDEN, who urged immediate action. Several Senators, among them Messrs. DIXON and COWAN, suggested that this resolution, although called "concurrent," should be treated as an original resolution of the Senate, and that, therefore, the twenty-sixth rule applies, and the resolution goes over until another day. The presiding officer was of that opinion also, and so ruled. Some sharp debate was provoked by the remarks of Mr. FESSENDEN, who was anxious to put the resolution through, instantly, if possible, and he indulged in rather severe reflections upon Mr. COWAN and others, who desired that the resolution should be printed, and time given for cool, calm, dispassionate consideration of the measure. It was urged by those who asked for delay that Senators did not fully appreciate the hazard involved in coming to a sudden conclusion, and in heat, upon the important proposition. Mr. FESSENDEN sarcastically remarked that what was a few days ago considered two-thirds of that body, had some patriotism left, and knew what is good for the people, and they did not stand in need of warning from the Pennsylvania Senator. He regarded the question as involving the right of Congress to exercise its deliberate judgment in determining the process of reconstruction. It was also a question as to the proper time for action, and he regarded this as the proper moment. It was now the proper time to assert that Senators are not mere nobodies. Mr. FESSENDEN's remarks were somewhat acrimonious in tone. Mr. COWAN retorted, and suggested that there was no necessity for the indecorous language of the Senator from Maine. He believed the Senators who desired to discuss this most important measure had the interests of the country as much at heart as those who desired to thrust this new bantling of the Committee of Fifteen through the Senate, in the heat and haste with which it had been thrust through the House, and he could not be moved a hair's-breadth by Mr. FESSENDEN's denunciation. [Slight applause in the galleries.]

It was transparent that the purpose of Mr. FESSENDEN was to drive the resolution through at once, but the rulers of the Senate, unlike those of the House, will not permit the application of the gag or previous question to cut off discussion; and so the gentlemen who sought this opportunity to rebuke the Executive and punish the loyal Tennesseeans on account of the President's veto, failed of their purpose, and the resolution goes over, in the language of Mr. FESSENDEN, to be discussed *ad libitum*, in season and out of season, in ideas and out of ideas.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Loan Bill was considered to-day, and speeches made upon it by Messrs. MORRILL, HOOPER and KELLY. Mr. MORRILL supported the bill, while Mr. KELLY opposed it. Mr. HOOPER made an interesting historical financial speech, and advocated the funding of interest-bearing legal tender first, before the United States notes were touched. Considerable opposition is developing to the bill, and its passage is doubtful. Mr. MCCULLOCH adheres firmly to his views as heretofore indicated. Mr. STEVENS offered a substitute for the bill, which gives the Secretary exactly the same and no more power than is conferred by the act of March 3, 1865.

APPLAUDING IN THE GALLERIES.

It appears that one of the usages of theatricals and aspirants for histrionic fame, has been introduced in the Senate galleries. Mr. SHERMAN, on moving this afternoon that the Sergeant-at-Arms and his deputies be directed to arrest anybody who shall hereafter indulge in applause or hisses in the Senate hall, stated that it had been observed generally that the applause was started by two or three special individuals, and the audience took the cue apparently upon the provocation of these claquers. The Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to arrest the offenders at sight, without waiting for the order of the presiding officer. Mr. HOOPER this afternoon, made an attempt to pass the resolution of the Committee on Ways and Means, declaring that it is inexpedient to make any change in the excise duty on distilled spirits, but objection was made by Mr. JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and the resolution goes over till next Monday.

THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

On Monday last a resolution was passed in the House, directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a Government vessel to aid in constructing the submarine telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western continents. It was the general impression at the time the resolution was passed, that it was reported upon authority of the Committee on Foreign relations, but Mr. BANKS explained yesterday that that Committee had not considered the matter. Some remarks were made by Mr. STEVENS, indicating that the Navy Department had stubbornly refused to comply with the spirit of a former resolution, which authorized the Secretary to place a vessel at the disposal of the corporation or company having the enterprise in charge. The Secretary of the navy. Upon being advised of Mr. STEVENS' allegations, at once commenced the preparation of a statement of the facts, and of the impossibility without detriment to the public interests of heretofore complying with the strict letter of the authorization, but before his statement could be made out and handed into the Senate, the managers of the company or their representatives here had the House resolution reported to the Senate, and that body passed it this afternoon. The Secretary's report will, nevertheless, be presented, and it is understood that he will make a showing which will not only excuse him from blame, but perhaps put such a face on the affair as to cause the resolution to be nullified. It is claimed that interested parties who are making a large sum for obtaining the passage of the resolution, have successfully pulled the wool over the eyes of Congressmen, and when the real facts become known, the vision of members will be sufficiently clear to enable them to see the cat under the meal.

AN EMPEROR ON A GUNBOAT.

Commodore ROGERS informs the Navy Department, in a dispatch dated Jan. 8, 1866, that the Emperor of Brazil visited the monitor *Monadnock* on that day, gave the vessel a critical examination, and seemed well pleased with it. The Commodore reports the arrival of the fleet at Rio Janeiro on the 3d inst., having left Bahia on the 30th of December. The *Tuscarora* arrived on the 4th, and the *Powhatan* on the 6th inst. Lieut.-Commander BUNCE, of the *Monadnock*, states the average number of knots per hour made by that vessel in ots trip from Bahia to Rio Janeiro was 7.62; the greatest distance run in 24 hours being 178.1 (178 1-10) knots; the least 152.6.

RESIGNATION.

Mr. HASSAUREK, Minister to Ecuador, has sent in his resignation to the State Department. Already there are four or five candidates for the succession, all from Ohio. Among the aspirants are two members of the Ohio Legislature, namely, Messrs. STANTON and NIXON.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Gov. SMITH, of Vermont, the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with several members of the Executive, have been in this city for the last week, for the purpose of having a conference with prominent gentlemen here in reference to the measure, which will secure the immediate commencement upon that line. Among other subjects which have had careful consideration is a system of emigration, more elaborate and complete, perhaps, than has been developed in the United States, for the purpose of settling the new territories of the Northwest with a hardy and industrious foreign population.

THE INDIANA ELECTION CASE.

The contested election case of WASHBURNE *vs.* VOORHEES, from the Seventh Indiana District, came up to-day, when Mr. DAWES, from the Committee of Elections, spoke forcibly in support of the majority report of the Committee, showing the grounds upon which the claim of the contestant was based, which is fraud in the ballot-box. The case went over until Friday, when the minority report will be heard. It is understood that Mr. VOORHEES will make a vigorous fight for his seat.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

Advices received here from Pennsylvania render it certain that Gen. GEARY will receive the nomination for the Governorship of that State with little opposition.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-day, confirmed the nomination of EDINGTON FULTOW to be Surveyor of Customs for thr District of Baltimore.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Agent D. E. WEBB, accompanied by ten of the leading chiefs and head men of the Bois and of the Chippewas of Lake Superior were at the Indian Bureau to-day, and had a short interview with Commissioner COOLLE. It is probable that a treaty will be entered into with them in the course of a few days.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The number of callers at the Executive Mansion to-day was quite large, including many ladies. A few members of Congress were present, and among them Senators COWAN, NIXON and DOOLITTLE.

HONORS TO GOV. FENTON.

Senator HARRIS gave an entertainment to-night, in especial honor to Gov. FENTON. There were present members of the Cabinet, the Congressional delegation from New-York, and a number of Senators formerly of that State, together with lady members of their families and prominent citizens of New-York who are temporarily sojourning in Washington.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department inclosing $190 in greenbacks, the result of one of the most curious cases of conscientious scruples which has yet come under the observation of the department. It was from a late officer in the army, who while in the service, received pay for two servants, to which the rank he held clearly and legally entitled him, but to which the party considered he had no just claim. The amount returned to the Government was the pay received for the commuted hire of one of the servants, with the interest added at 7.30 per cent.

RELIEF OF FREEDMEN.

The following statement shows the number of rations issued to refugees and freedmen in the hereinafter mentioned States during the month of December last:

States.	Refugees.	Freedmen.
North Carolina	28	10,528
Virginia	——	6,765
Georgia	59	13,407
South Carolina	75	3,340
Alabama	1,330	1,227
Mississippi	221	411
Kentucky and Tennessee	——	1,151
Arkansas and Missouri	645	528
Louisiana	19	878
Texas	3	16
District of Columbia	——	1,373
Total	2,378	39,689

Total number of rations issued: 65,967 to refugees; 434,768 to freedmen.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Representative MOULTON, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, to-day reported from that committee a very important bill providing for the sale of the gold and silver lands of the United States. The following is a brief summary of its provisions:

Section 1—Provides for the sale of such lands after six months' weekly publication of the notice of sale in some newspaper of general circulation published nearest the land; the sale to be at public auction, and the notice to contain a full description of the location of the land, character and quality of minerals, nature of the deposits in which they are found, general features of the country, &c.

SEC. 2. Provides that the public sales shall be open two weeks, during which no private sales shall be allowed. It also provides that should full, fair and free competition be prevented at any public sale, the title thus acquired by persons thus preventing such fair competition shall be void, whether patents for the land shall have been issued or not. It further provides that none but citizens of the United States, or those who have declared their intention to become such, shall be allowed to purchase, and that all lands remaining unsold after the public sales shall be open to private entry.

Section 3 provides that the Surveyor General for the proper district shall prepare plots of subdivisions of such lands according to the plan of subdivision now recognized by law, repeating the process until the lots shall be deemed of fit size, which shall be numbered as sections all numbered in townships.

Section 4 provides for the appointment of a geologist for each land district, who shall thoroughly explore the lands therein containing valuable minerals, and report the size of the subdivisions judged proper to enable the purchaser to work his mine to advantage, and giving full description of the character of such lands and the minerals founds in them, and report to be made to the General Land Office and the local land offices.

Section 5—Provides that the discoverer of worker of any mine or lead or deposit of mineral, shall have the right to purchase it at the minimum price fixed upon it. Proof of the discovery or of working the mine shall be made to the register, receiver and geologist, or any two of them, by the affidavit of the party or of two respectable disinterested witnesses.

Section 6—Provides that the register and receiver in connection with the geologist, shall classify the lands with reference to their value and the sub-divisions deemed necessary to accommodate miners, &c., and report the same to the Surveyor-General and the general land officer, giving the minimum price that should be fixed on said lands. No person shall purchase more than twenty acres, nor enter a second tract without selling the first at public sale to the highest bidder in cash.

Section seven provides that the President of the United States may lay off the mineral regions into assaying and coining districts, having reference to the mints now established, and requires the mineral to be assayed and coined in said districts under strict penalties.

Section eight provides that the purchaser of said lands shall take the oath of loyalty to the United States as required by law.

Section nine provides that the proceeds of the sales of such lands shall be applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States.

Section 10 provides that the Secretary of the Interior may designate and set apart such of said lands as may prove to be agricultural to which preemption or homestead right shall not have attached.

Section 11 provides that anomalous surveys, or those not made according to the established rules of the Government, shall be authorized when the convenience of settlers may best be consulted, by recognizing their lines and divisions; said anomalous surveys to be properly connected by lines, courses, &c., with the rectangular surveys. The reasons for departing from the rectangular system are to be plain in each case.

Section 12 provides that the President may increase the number of land districts, appoint the necessary offices, fix the boundaries and appoint additional geologists when necessary.

Section 13 repeals all laws inconsistent with this act.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

THANKS TO OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. WILSON introduced the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee:

Resolved, That it is the duty and privilege of Congress to express the gratitude of the nation to the officers, soldiers and seamen of the United States, by whose valor and endurance on the land and on the sea, the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power humbled; by whose fidelity to the cause of freedom the Government of the people has been preserved and maintained; and by whose orderly return from the field and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of private life, the exalting and ennobling influences of free institutions upon a nation have been signally manifested to the world.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. HENDERSON presented the petition of women of New-York, asking for the right of suffrage. Accompanying this petition was a letter to Mr. HENDERSON, from the signers, expressing astonishment at the views on this subject recently expressed by Messrs. YATES and SUMNER, especially from such a champion of equal rights as the latter gentleman.

Mr. HENDERSON was proceeding with a few remarks on the subject of the petition, when he was called to order by Mr. SAULSBURY, who said it was not in order for one who had lived an old bachelor so long as Mr. HENDERSON to discuss the question of women's rights. (Laughter.)

Mr. YATES, at the conclusion of Mr. HENDERSON's remarks, said: I wish to ask the Senator from Missouri a question. I understand him to be in favor of amending the Constitution of the United States, so that there shall be no distinction on account of color; will he accept an amendment to that proposition that there shall be no distinction on account of sex? I ask the Senator from Missouri whether he will accept that amendment.

Mr. HENDERSON—I have given my views on that question very distinctly. If the Senator had listened to the latter part of my remarks, he would not have to ask the question. I do not think, upon the mere presentation of the petition, he is in order to discuss the merits of the petition; therefore, I hope he will not persist in his question.

Mr. YATES—I simply desire to say that I am not proposing to amend the Constitution. I simply desire to give, by act of Congress, rights to those who have rights already under the Constitution as already amended. When I propose to amend the Constitution the question will come up whether I will be in favor of giving the right of suffrage to women.

Mr. SUMNER—I wish to make one observation. The Senator began by an allusion to myself, and the remarks which fell from me the other day on presenting a petition from women of the United States, calling for the ballot. I took occasion then to remark that, in my opinion, the petition at that time was not judicious. That is what I said. I did not undertake to express any opinion on the great question whether woman should vote or should not vote. I did venture to say that in my opinion it was not judicious for them at this moment to bring forward their claims, so as to compromise in any way the great question of equal rights for an enfranchised race, which is now before Congress. The Senator has read from a letter a suggestion that I did not present the petition in a creditable way. I have to felicitate my excellent friend in the very creditable way in which he has presented the petition.

Mr. YATES—Allow me to suggest that when two gentlemen arrive at the age, one of forty-nine and the other of sixty-three, without testifying their appreciation of woman by getting married, they have no right to discuss the question of woman's rights in the Senate. [Laughter.]

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution to encourage and facilitate telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents, which was passed. It instructs the Secretary of the Navy to detail a steam vessel of war, from the Pacific Squadron or elsewhere, to assist in making surveys and soundings in that part of the Pacific coast, both of America and Asia, where it is proposed to establish the said telegraph in laying the submerged cable, and giving other needed assistance to the enterprise.

The resolution goes back to the House for concurrence in certain verbal amendments adopted by the Senate.

SERVICES ON THE DEATH OF H. W. DAVIS.

Mr. WADE moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Friday next, so as to give Senators an opportunity to be present at the memorial services on the death of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow. It was adopted.

THE QUESTION OF SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

At 1 o'clock Mr. FESSENDEN rose and moved that the regular order, which was the Constitutional Amendment on the subject of representation be postponed, and that the Senate pass to the consideration of the House concurrent resolution declaring that no Senator or Representative from any State, lately in rebellion, shall be admitted into either House until Congress shall have declared such States to be entitled to representation.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (Dem.,) who was entitled to the floor on the Constitutional Amendment, objected to the consideration of the resolution named by Mr. FESSENDEN. He held that it was necessary first to refer it to a committee.

The Chair, Mr. FOSTER, decided that the motion of Mr. FESSENDEN was in order.

Mr. BUCKALEW desired to inquire whether a resolution of the House did not require reference to a committee.

The Chair said it was in order to move to take up the resolution. When it was before the body it would be in order to move to refer it.

Mr. DOOLITTLE desired to state that the Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. BUCKALEW, was entitled to the floor, and expected to address the Senate on the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN—He can retain the floor and address the Senate when that question comes up again.

Mr. BUCKALEW wished to state that he did not make the remarks he had made with a view to his own speech. On his own account he cared nothing. He called for the yeas and nays on the motion to take up the House concurrent resolutions.

Mr. FESSENDEN reiterated that Mr. BUCKALEW could retain the floor. He could address the Senate when the subject upon which he wished to speak was called up.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that Mr. FESSENDEN had better let Mr. BUCKALEW proceed with his speech, and let the concurrent resolution come up afterwards.

Mr. BUCKALEW said he was entirely indifferent on his own account.

Mr. DIXON—I rise to a point of order whether under the twenty-sixth rule this resolution must not lie over one day.

The CHAIR—It is in order to proceed to the consideration of the resolution called for by the Senator from Maine. It can receive but one reading, except by common consent.

Mr. SUMNER—Allow me to ask the Chair whether a concurrent resolution need be read more than once.

The CHAIR—The Chair is not advised of the character of the resolution.

Mr. COWAN—I would suggest that the resolution be read.

The resolution was then read as it passed the House yesterday.

Mr. COWAN—I think the resolution had better go over to give us time to consider it and read it.

The CHAIR—The question is upon taking up the resolution. It is not now before the Senate.

Mr. COWAN—I cannot say certain that this is not the most important resolution ever offered in this body. I cannot conceive anything myself of more importance than that we should decide, upon the spur of the moment, that States shall be shut out of this Union without debate, and without due consideration. It may be that Senators have made up their minds to this. It may be that it has been determined. But, certainly, I think that no man who desires the permanence of this Union ought to desire to push it after the struggle we have made for the Union—after the dead have been buried, and after the cost has been found out. Are we to determine here, as the Chicago Convention determined, that this war was a failure, and that this Union cannot be restored? I think the resolution at least deserves the careful, cool, deliberate and dispassionate consideration of this body. Senators will remember how many people have stakes in this thing—how many peopel in this country and other countries. What the hazard may be in coming to a determination of this kind, I think certainly the Senator from Maine (Mr. FESSENDEN) would not desire a resolution of this kind to pass without at least that consideration which becomes wise and temperate men, invested with a high and solemn trust. I say I think no man will declare that this resolution should pass through this body suddenly and in haste and heat, or without that careful consideration that the magnitude of the subject demands. Let, therefore, reason and calmness govern the present. Let us think over it, and consider it and read it.

Mr. FESSENDEN—One would imagine, Mr. President, that the importance of these questions, and attachment to the Union, and the proper consideration of all matters relating thereto, were exclusively confined to the breast of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania. From the solemnity of his tone, and the manner in which he addresses the Senate upon that subject, one would suppose that the great majority of the Senate, composing, as it was thought a day or two ago, something over two-thirds of the body, had really a little attachment for the union of the States, and a little power of considering what was best for the United States of America, and a reasonable degree of patriotism which should lead them to consider all these questions with care, and with all that deliberation which belong to them. Sir, we do not need the warnings of the Senator from Pennsylvania. I do not need them for myself, and I do not believe others need them. The question submitted in that resolution is a very simple one. It is a question whether Congress has any power in relation to the great question of Reconstruction and restoring the Union to its former condition; whether it has any power except simply to judge a man who presents himself here with credentials from any portion of the country in due form; whether the Congress of the United States—Senators elected by the States, and Representatives elected by the people of the States—have or have not something to do with the reorganization of this Government to its former shape; whether they are anything more than mere tools and instruments to look at papers and decide whether they are in due form; or whether they have a right to bring their deliberate judgment to the consideration of all great questions. Now, Sir, these questions should be considered deliberately, with care, and with all the time that is necessary, in order to understand them well and decide well. I agree with the gentleman that all that time should be given. The rules of this body are such that all that time must necessarily be given. Every member of this body may speak *ad libitum* in season and out of season, in breadth and out of breadth, in ideas and out of ideas, as we have sometimes witnessed in this body. The rules allow that, and we cannot control the rules; and it has never occurred in my day that a question of importance has been decided in the Senate until it had been thoroughly, ably and well discussed. Now, Sir, that is all pretence, if the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania will allow me to say so. He has no fears of this matter being passed upon without due consideration. The question is simply one of bringing the resolution before the Senate, and deciding when we shall begin its consideration. In my judgment there is no time so proper as now to take up precisely that question, and ascertain before we go any further in the consideration of this great question, whether or not we have any power over this subject at all. Sir, we have done nothing, hardly anything from the beginning of this session, but debate this very question one way or another—gentlemen of all shades of opinion, some contending that the Southern States were not States, others contending they were States for some purposes and not for others. What I say now, and what I insist upon is, that at the earliest moment the Senate will proceed to the consideration of the question, which lies at the foundation of all others. If we have a right to consider and discuss the question, or if we have a right to do anything beside looking at credentials that come here, and seeing whether they are right; if we have such a right it is time we should know it. If we have not the right it is time we should know it. Has the Congress of the United States no right to look upon these great questions as a body of men having something to do with the principles and character of the institutions of the country? That, Sir, is the reason why I am unwilling to proceed with any other question until this is settled. I do not know what the view of the Senate may be.

Mr. DIXON—I renew the question of order. I beg leave to read the twenty sixth rule. It provides that all other resolutions shall lie upon the table one day for consideration; also, reports of Committees.

The Chair stated that Mr. DIXON's point was well taken, except that the resolution was not yet before the Senate. After a vote to proceed to the consideration of the resolution, the point would be in order.

Mr. COWAN then replied to the remarks of Mr. FESSENDEN. He had quite as much interest in the maintenance of the Union and in its peace and prosperity as Mr. FESSENDEN had. He did not know why he should not be supposed to know as much about the question as Mr. FESSENDEN did. He had not the honor to be a member of the Committee of Fifteen, who appear to have charge of this Union, who carry about their girdles the keys of the Union, at whose hands the Southern States wait to be admitted into the Union, but still he had some interest in this question. He represented a State in the Union, whether well or ill it was for the people of Pennsylvania and not for the Senate to decide. He agreed with Mr. FESSENDEN that this was a great question, overshadowing all other questions; and he asked whether it was improper or out of the way to ask that that question be postponed till at least the Senate had time to see the resolution in print, and to contemplate the length and the breadth of the proposition contained in it. He thought there was nothing so extraordinary in all that. As for him (COWAN) to be subject to denunciation by the Senator from Maine, (FESSENDEN,) he was not to be affected by such denunciation, come from what quarter it may. When he thought a great question was presented here, involving the interests not only of the people of his State, but of all the States, and he might say of all the world, he would say what he thought about it, let the consequences be what they may. We have been considering from that same Committee of Fifteen, from day to day, another proposition, which he (COWAN) understood to be a fundamental proposition to settle and determine all these questions, and to restore the country to peace, union and prosperity. Cannot we continue that discussion for a day longer, or must this new bantling that comes from the Committee of Fifteen be thrust upon us suddenly, and rushed through the Senate as it has been rushed through elsewhere? I think it is inconsistent with the usages of this body.

Mr. SAULSBURY rose to a point of order. He held that this resolution was properly the subject of a joint resolution, not of a concurrent resolution. He held that the subject matter of the resolution could only be embraced in a joint resolution or a law of Congress.

The Chair decided that the point would be in order when the resolution was before the Senate; at present it was not.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that the question of taking up the resolution was a mere question of time; but he held that as the resolution was legislative in its character, it must be in the form of a law of Congress or a joint resolution. In his judgment the proposed measure could not be carried out under the form of a joint resolution.

It was finally agreed that the resolution should be read a first time.

After the reading of the resolution,

Mr. DIXON said: I now submit that the resolution cannot be acted upon without unanimous consent.

The Chair—That is the opinion of the Chair.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I don't understand whether the Senate object.

Mr. DIXON—"I object."

The Chair—Objection being made, the resolution cannot be considered at the present time.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I move that it be made the special order for Friday at 1 o'clock.

Several Senators—It is not in order to make that motion.

The Chair—That motion cannot be considered, objection having been made to the consideration of the resolution.

At the suggestion of Mr. WADE and Mr. SUMNER, Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice that he would call it up on Friday next.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. LANE (of Kansas) gave notice that on Friday he would introduce a bill to continue in force the existing Freedmen's Bureau, which, by the terms of the law establishing it, expires one year after the termination of the rebellion.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The regular order, which was the proposed amendment to the Constitution on the subject of representation, being called for, Mr. BUCKALEW addressed the Senate on the general subject of representation in Congress, under the following heads: First—The Senatorial representation of the Eastern States. Second—The admission of Senators and Representatives from the South. Third—The proposed amendment to the Constitution limiting representation in the House for the future. The six States of the East, commonly called the New England States, have twelve Senators for a total population of 3,135,283, showing a ratio or number of 216,173 to each Senator. The eighteen Central and Western States represented in Congress during the war, beginning with New-York and ending with Oregon, have a population of 19,255,129. Dividing this total by thirty-six, the number of their Senators will show a ratio of 534,976. The population of the seven Southern States now uurepresented is 8,753,634, showing a Senatorial ratio of 3?7,892, and adding the population of all the States together except Nevada, and dividing the total by the whole number of their Senators will show a ratio for the whole country of 444,972. The New-England States fall short of this 183,699, consequently her deficiency of population for her twelve Senators amounts to the enormous extent of 2,204,388. The case will stand thus with all the States represented, but at present the deficiency is greater. Making the calculation for the States actually represented in the Senate, the deficiency of the Eastern population at this time is 2,463,324; that is, the East has representation in the Senate for nearly two and a half millions of persons who are actually located in the Central and Western States. Such is the inequality or departure from an equal apportionment as shown by the figures derived from the census of 1860. The power and influence of the East arising from over representation is shown in the selection of presiding officers in the Senate in caucuses of the majority, and in the construction of Committees. While the East contains but one-seventh of the population of States represented in the Senate, she has the championship of nine Committees out of twenty-six, or one-third of the whole number. In the last Congress she had fourteen chairmen out of twenty-eight, or one half of the whole, including most of the leading ones. By a resolution of the Senate, a quorum for transacting business is declared to be a majority of members admitted to seats. The quorum, therefore, is now only twenty-six, and a majority of the quorum competent to entail a law is barely fourteen, so that it is possible that two votes added to the New England vote may enact a statute for the whole people of the United States. The fishing bounties have been kept in existence by the Eastern vote, and several measures of favor to that section during the war were secured by the same interest. The details of the tariff and the tax laws and the general political and financial policy of the Government have been shaped by the East. The remedies for this over-representation and undue influence of the East are two—first, the admission of the Senators from the Southern States, for by increasing the number of members in the Senate the existing inequality will sink in relative importance; in the second, the remedy will be an amendment of the Constitution readjusting Senatorial representation upon a more just basis. Let it be provided that States containing less than one million inhabitants shall have one Senator, States with more than one million and less than three millions of inhabitants two Senators, and States with more than three millions of inhabitants three Senators. This amendment would make representation in the Senate more equal and satisfactory, while the State basis, which is one of the best features of our constitutional system, will be retained.

Mr. BUCKALEW then proceeded to speak on the subject of admitting the Senators from the South. He thought that the Lincoln State Governments which were set up during the war, were legitimate and proper, but only for local purposes, and in aid of our military power. They were in fact military and provisional, and utterly unfit to wield the former political power of those States in the Federal Government; hence Messrs. FISHBACK and BAXTER, claiming to be Senators from Arkansas, were properly rejected by the Senate, and very properly, also, Congress by joint resolution refused to count the electoral votes of Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Virginia for President and Vice-President. And now the claim of those State Governments to recognition must rest upon the ground that they are acquiesced in by the people of the States, military control being withdrawn. But most of the Southern States have had their State Governments reorganized at the instance of the President, and their new Constitutions are valid and effectual. They have in fact been made by the people, and are not affected by any question of irregularity in the initiation of the proceedings for their formation. They are as regular in this respect as the Pennsylvania Constitution of 1776, and the Senators and Representatives chosen under their authority should be admitted into Congress.

Mr. BUCKALEW then spoke at length on the subject of amending the Constitution, and particularly upon the Blaine amendment pending before the Senate, which provides that whenever, in any State, there shall be any exclusion from the elective franchise on account of race or color, shall be excluded from enumeration for the purpose of representation in the lower House of Congress. This is a penal amendment—a decision by Congress that to withhold negro suffrage for any cause is a criminality, for which punishment shall be inflicted by three-fourths of the States upon the remainder.

After an elaborate answer to the arguments which have been advanced in favor of this amendment, Mr. BUCKALEW proceeded to state the general objections to submitting constitutional amendments adopted by Congress to the States at this time, which are as follows:

First—That eleven States are unrepresented in Congress.

Second—That amendments now adopted will be partisan ones.

Third—That this is a war Congress, the members of which were not chosen with any reference to the subject of constitutional amendments.

Fourth—That the amendments are submitted to the Legislatures now in session, and not to the people or popular Conventions. Neither in submitting them nor in adopting them are the people to act directly. They are not even to choose the members of their Legislatures with reference to the question of ratification of the amendments.

Fifth—That in submitting amendments now, we invite a dispute upon the amount of legislative assent necessary to their adoption, and if ratified by less than three-fourths of all the States, their validity will be denied; but, if amendments are to be proposed, the whole subject must be opened. Senatorial representation must be corrected, and it would be exceedingly desirable also that personal representation should be introduced in electing members of the House. The plan expounded by Mr. HARE, of England, and warmly indorsed by JOHN STUART MILL, deserves the study of every American statesman. It applies thoroughly to our principles of government by the people, and its adoption would be one of the greatest possible improvements in our representative system.

At the conclusion of Mr. BUCKALEW's remarks, Mr. ANTHONY rose to say in relation to what he, Mr. BUCKALEW, had said about New-England influence in the Senate, that Senators had been promoted always on committees in regular order of seniority, very much as is done in the army. Promotion was not made on the ground of a Senator coming from any particular section, but on the sole ground of seniority. The oldest member of a committee belonging to the majority party was always made the chairman. When he (Mr. ANTHONY) came to the Senate there was not a New-England chairman in the body.

Mr. WILSON also replied briefly to Mr. BUCKALEW's strictures upon New-England prominence in the Senate, after which Mr. NYE took the floor on the pending question, but gave way to Mr. SUMNER, who moved an Executive session, soon after which the Senate adjourned till Friday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

THE RESOLUTION ON SOUTHERN REPRESENTATION.

Mr. GARFIELD caused to be read a telegram from Columbus, Ohio, last night, giving the resolution unanimously passed by the Union members of the Legislature in caucus, "That in the action of the Union Representatives in Congress we recognize an exposition of the principles that made us a party, and saved our country through the late rebellion, and we tender such Representatives our hearty support."

Mr. STEVENS inquired whether the resolution was passed after the action of the House last night on the resolution that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted into either branch of Congress from any of the eleven States which have been declared in insurrection until Congress shall have declared such State entitled to such representation.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that the resolution was passed by the Union members of the Ohio Legislature last night.

Mr. STEVENS said that yesterday he moved to reconsider and lay on the table the vote by which that resolution was passed. This was for the purpose of enabling gentlemen who were then absent to record their votes now.

The vote was taken, and the motion of Mr. STEVENS was laid on the table by yeas 108, nays 37.

THE DUTY ON SPIRITS.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to report from the Committee on Ways and Means a resolution unanimously agreed to by them, declaring it is the sense of the House that it is inexpedient to make any change in the excise duty on distilled spirits.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

THE RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, desired the floor for a moment, to call the attention of the House to the effect of the resolution of Mr. BANKS, passed by the House on Monday, in regard to giving the use of a man-of-war to the Russian and American Telegraph Company, but objection was made.

Mr. STEVENS sportively said they had better not act upon the subject now, as eleven States were absent, and they had better wait until they are represented.

THE COST OF PUBLIC PRINTING LAST YEAR.

Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution that the head of each department be directed to inform Congress the cost of printing and paper, each, for the year 1865.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, said that the gentleman (Mr. LAFLIN) might obtain the information more readily by calling upon the Superintendent of Public Printing.

Mr. LAFLIN said that the call for information included all printing outside of what was executed by the Superintendent.

Mr. STEVENS said the gentleman should add "and what are the expenses of printing pardons?" He merely made the suggestion.

The resolution was adopted.

THE INDIANA ELECTION CASE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Indian contested election case of HENRY D. WASHBURNE against DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

Mr. VOORHEES (Dem.) said he never saw the report of the Committee until last night. He wanted to know what was the programme of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (DAWES,) but was, nevertheless, ready at any time to enter upon the case.

Mr. DAWES said that if the gentleman was ready why did he catechise him? He would endeavor to treat him and all the House with the utmost liberality.

Mr. VOORHEES explained, that what he meant was that he would not shrink from the subject.

Mr. DAWES said he would be ready to close the case to-day. He made some remarks in support of the report of the Committee, which concludes with a resolution that Mr. VOOHEES is not entitled to a seat in this House as a Representative from the Seventh Congressional District of Indiana in the Thirty-ninth Congress; also, a resolution that HENRY D. WASHBURNE is entitled to the seat.

Mr. MARSHALL, (Dem.,) of the minority of the Committee, said that members had not had time to read the reports and consider the important principles involved.

Mr. VOORHEES said that any arrangement which the gentleman might make——

Mr. DAWES here suggested, and the House postponed the further consideration of the question until Friday next.

THE LOAN BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the Loan Bill heretofore reported from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRILL said that it was not in order to allude to what had recently taken place in the Senate, but happen what may, the Union men will not forget they have a country to save. The measure under consideration may be called the apple of the eye—the public credit. It was proposed to pledge not only our past accumulations and resources, but prospectively the wealth of 36,000,000 people, who earn more annually than any other nation of 50,000,000 of the globe, in order to carry a loan on favorable terms. The present bill was only a patch on an old garment, extending the act of March 3, 1865, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is a supplement. The bill, it is true, conferred large powers, but it merely substituted a new debt for an old one. Our entire debt cannot thus be increased a single dollar. It was known that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplated a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day. We have been fortunate in our Secretaries of the Treasury during the past five years, one of whom was called to occupy the highest judicial station in the country. It was a relief to the loyal people when his successor (Mr. FESSENDEN) was appointed, commanding as he did so much of the public confidence. These men asked and received all they wanted from Congress, and did not betray their trust; and now we have a Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. MCCULLOCH who occupies no paradise of ambition to any man, and whose conduct has won golden opinions at home and abroad, and a vote of unexampled unanimity on the part of this House. His highest ambition seemed to be that of a financier. This bill gave to him the same power as was bestowed on his predecessors. Our present debt is two thousand seven hundred and sixteen millions of dollars, leaving one thousand and fifty-seven millions of it to be funded. Let no one deride the fact that all our financial dangers are not yet passed. The perils of high rates of interest, and even commercial revulsions may overtake us, unless our affairs are managed with consummate skill. If we give the Secretary of the Treasury the power conferred by this bill, it may be of more worth to us than to him. If Congress shall pursue a course of due economy in their appropriations as he, (MORRILL) they would and will reduce the military establishment, within a reasonable time we may hope that the public debt had reached its maximum. The Secretary hopes to get along without loans for the present year. If it should be considered necessary hereafter to resort to war, Congress would have time enough to act upon the subject the close of the present session. A gradual extinction of the public debt should and will be carried on. Owing to the treachery of those who engaged in treason and rebellion, the entire receipts for the year ending June 30, 1861, were only $41,476,299. But the measures adopted by Union men, amid all the embarrassments surrounding them, changed these figures, in 1863, to $112,000,000; to more than twice this amount in 1864, or $264,000,000, and in 1865 to $333,000,000, while the actual and estimated receipts of the present year are $453,000,000, and over $500,000,000 if the receipts of gold are estimated in paper currency. There would be no modification of the revenue laws to reduce the receipts of the Treasury to a large extent, until our debt is permanently funded, and never below the point to cover our ordinary expenses and to pay the interest on the public debt. Perhaps the revenue from whisky will be set aside, and applied to the reduction of the principal of the public debt. This would be understood by all, and about which there could be no embarrassment. Our securities are the safest and best in the world. His opinion was that our own people should hold them. He hoped the time would never come when foreigners would prize our bonds higher than we ourselves. The bill contained authority to make a foreign loan, but this was optional, and might not be exercised. He further expressed his views on the financial question.

Mr. STEVENS said that this bill placed one thousand six hundred and forty-four millions at the absolute control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he proposed to amend the bill by striking out various portions of it, so that it might simply provide that the act of March 3, 1865, shall be extended and continued to authorize the issue of any description of bonds authorized by the said act, to such an amount, in such manner, and at such rates, not less than par, as the Secretary may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, or other representatives of value which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress; and the proceeds thereof shall be used only for retiring Treasury notes, or other obligations bearing interest issued under the authority of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt.

The essential changes proposed by Mr. STEVENS are striking out the discretionary power of the Secretary of the Treasury, and also the foreign loan clause. He intended, he said, to offer a bill in this form as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. HOOPER then addressed the House, as follows:

MR. SPEAKER: The great importance of the bill now before the House, and the interest excited in regard to it, arises from the fact that it is the first measure, in reference to the finances and money of the nation, which has been presented to Congress since the change of circumstances following relief from the war under which the country has labored for the last four years. The action of Congress upon this bill will probably be considered as an indication of their opinion in regard to the policy to be pursued. The subject is of vital consequence to the interests of every one. I propose, in the remarks I shall make on this bill, to review the action of the Government during the past four years, in reference to this subject, and to make some suggestions in regard to the action which seems to me to be required in the present condition of our finances.

Success in the great conflict in which our country was suddenly involved by the rebellion, the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the Government, and the authority of the laws being the issue at stake, required an expenditure far exceeding in magnitude any which has been known in the history of our own or of any other nation in an equal length of time. It was unexpectedly necessary to provide for the raising, equipment, pay and sustenance of a gigantic army and of a powerful navy. The formation of such an amy and navy, in view of the scanty organization then existing, was little less than its creation. Their materials of war and of subsistence were required to be on a scale wholly unexampled. Other nations may have done as much, perhaps, through a long and varied experience, and in view of enemies more remote. Our armament was required on the instant, as our enemy was on, and even within, our threshold.

This unprecedented exigency required that the nation should look for other and deeper sources of revenue than those to which it had been accustomed in times of peace; and it became the duty of Congress, and of the Treasury Department, to devise and sanction measures by which the necessary revenue could be obtained, to meet this vast expenditure with the least hardship to the people, and the least strain upon the credit of the Government. In considering these measures, it was fully recognized that the end aimed at could not be attained without sacrifices on the part of the people which would entail inconvenience, and give rise to great diversity of opinion. It was the part of wisdom and patriotism, and the duty of every one to submit cheerfully to such sacrifices as the proposed measures required, instead of attempting to excite popular clamor, so as to weaken public confidence in the Government, on which all rely for the safety of their persons and the security of their property. It was the manifest duty of all loyal persons to support those measures, unless they could show that the object of them could be effected with less hardship and inconvenience by other methods than those proposed.

There was no difficulty in finding men for an army which numbered a million of soldiers in the field. The country abounded with everything necessary for their equipment and subsistence. Never in authentic history has such an aggregation of men, of supplies and of transportation been required and provided. The problem forced upon the consideration of Congress was how to pay this armed force, with their equipment, and maintenance and transportation.

There were but two methods by which this could be equitably and efficiently accomplished. One was by taxation; that is, by calling on every member of the community to furnish at once his just proportion of the amount required for such expenditures. Every one will now admit that this would have been so onerous as to be impracticable. The other method was to provide the money by loans; that is, by using the obligations of the Government to pay at some future time, with such rate of interest as may be agreed upon, thereby casting upon those who come after us a portion of the burden of a debt incurred in securing results of which they, even more than we, will receive the benefit.

The loyal people throughout the country were everywhere ready to be taxed to an extent sufficient to secure the prompt payment of the interest on the loans, and to provide for the payment of the principal within a reasonable term of years. It was a readiness founded on intelligence. Unaccustomed as the country then was to raise such large amounts of money by taxation, it was impossible to devise means by which the enormous expenditures required could be met in that method, and, if possible, it would not have been expedient. Congress accordingly adopted the other and the only measure which was possible. The necessary laws were enacted, as required from time to time, to provide by loans for the equipment, subsistence, transportation and pay of the army and navy, and taxes were provided that secured the prompt payment of interest, and for the principal of the loans within a reasonable term of years.

According to the estimates of the Treasury Department, and the actual results of the first half of the present fiscal year, the revenue of the Government from the existing system of taxation, and from other sources, will not be less than $500,000,000, while the annual expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1867, including the interest on the public debt, is $284,317,181 88. It is apparent, therefore, that the present rates of taxation will, under any circumstances, yield an amount of revenue much in excess of what is necessary to secure the amount required for the ordinary expenses of the Government, the interest on the public debt, and a reasonable appropriation for its extinguishment within the lifetime of many of those who now bear the burdens of this taxation.

Congress having determined that the means to carry on the war should be raised by loans, authorized the issue of bonds for the amounts required, bearing interest at an annual rate not exceeding six per centum, payable half yearly.

There would have been no difficulty in relying upon these bonds alone for adequate means to carry on the war until the rebellion was subdued, if the creditors of the Government, including those who contracted to furnish the necessary supplies, had been the parties who could hold the bonds they received in payment from the Government. But unfortunately these parties had generally incurred large debts to enable them to fulfill their engagements to the Government, which they were obliged to pay. They were often put to great inconvenience, and the credit of the Government was often greatly impaired by the frequent, though unavoidable, delay of the Treasury Department in making payment.

To obviate this difficulty the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized by Congress to issue and pay to the creditors of the Government "United States notes," not bearing interest, but which were made a legal-tender for all debts, public or private, except for interest on the public debt and for duties at the Custom-house on foreign importations. It was believed that in the usual course of trade these notes, thus paid to the creditors of the Government, would be by them transferred to their creditors, and pass from one to another in payments, until they came into possession of banks and capitalists; and that any excess of them which could not be used with profit in the usual channels of trade, would be returned into the Treasury in payment for the interest-bearing bonds.

After the suspension of specie payments by the banks throughout the country near the close of the year 1861, the question presented itself whether the Government should use the irredeemable notes of the suspended State banks, thereby in violation of law, sanctioning their use as money, and encouraging their issue to an unlimited extent; or should avail itself of its own credit, to furnish a currency secured by a pledge of the public faith, to meet the wants of the community and facilitate the payments for the enormous demands which the war imposed. By the suspension of specie payments the irredeemable notes of the banks became the only medium in circulation as money for the payment of debts. While those notes were redeemable in coin they possessed a standard of value, but they had no standard of value after the suspension of specie payments. If the Government had received those notes in payment for taxes and for loans, they could not have discriminated between the different banks, by arbitrarily rejecting the notes of one as bad and accepting the notes of others as good; but, would have been obliged to receive and pay the notes of any and every banking association in the country. No one now who considers the amount of money that was required, and the condition the country would be in at this time, if this large amount of money had been furnished in the notes of the State banks, depending for their security solely on the solvency of those banks, a solvency impossible to be tested so long as the suspension of specie payments continued—can doubt that Congress rightly decided in authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes secured by the pledge of the national faith.

The emergencies of the war rendered it necessary for the National Government to avail itself of all its resources to meet the demands of the public service. The friends of the Government claimed for it the right to furnish the paper money for the currency of the country, as a fruitful source from which the pressing needs of the Treasury could be supplied. It was just and right to demand it for the common benefit and the common welfare; and no one who considered the claims of the public service to be superior to the claims of private interest, could urge any sound argument or reason against complying with this demand. Most of those who opposed this measure talked about a currency of coin, which they knew was impracticable: and they presented, as objections to the issue of the Government notes, quotations from the different writers on finance in favor of a currency of coin, as if the problem to be solved was what constituted the soundest and best money for a commercial country, when the real question was in regard to the best mode of meeting a great and pressing emergency, which suddenly arose and endangered the very existence of the nation. The legal-tender money was authorized as a temporary measure forced upon the Goverment by the exigencies of the war.

The losses and the inconvenience caused by the depreciation of the money of the country, in consequence of the addition of the legal-tender notes to the circulation, were certainly greater than was expected by those who initiated and advocated the measure, partly because the war assumed a greater magnitude and a longer duration than was then expected. Great as the depreciation was at one period, if the price of gold may be considered an indication of its extent, there is every reason to suppose it would have been far greater if the irredeemable notes of the State banks had been used by the Government, instead of the legal-tender notes. Many believe that it was only the pledge of the national credit and the faith of the loyal people in the power and stability of the Government, which prevented so large an amount of paper money being repudiated and becoming worthless. Nothing short of an absolute necessity, such as the war of the rebellion created, would warrant any Government in subjecting the people to the evils and dangers inherent in an irredeemable paper currency.

In consequence of the depreciation of the currency, as indicated by the rise in the price of gold and silver, the coin of the smaller as well as of the larger denominations ceased to circulate as money; and to meet that evil it became necessary to authorize the issue of the "fractional currency," so called, to represent the fractions of the paper legal-tender dollar.

As the war progressed and demands against the Government accumulated, it was deemed requisite to provide other forms of obligations in addition to those before referred to, to obtain money and facilitate the payment of those demands. The issue of Treasury notes was therefore authorized, payable in three years, with interest semi-annually, in current money, at the rate of seven three-tenths per centum per annum, convertible, at the option of the holder, when due, into six per cent. bonds of the class known as "Five-twenties," the principal and interest of which are payable in coin.

Another form of Treasury notes was also authorized, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent., to be compounded and paid, with the principal, in three years from their date. These notes, for their face value, (not including the accrued interest,) were made a legal tender in payment of all debts, except interest on Government bonds, import duties, and redemption of notes issued by banks for circulation, and they were paid as money from the Treasury to the creditors of the Government. Authority was also given for certificates of indebtedness, to be issued to creditors of the Government, payable in one year, with interest at the rate of six per centum, being in effect similar to what are known in England as "Exchequer bills." Another form of certificates was also authorized for "deposits of temporary loans," payable with interest, either on demand, or in ten days from demand after thirty days from the date of the deposit.

Upon these different forms of obligations all the money, beyond what the revenues furnished, has been provided for the payment of the vast expenditures of the Government during the war.

The extraordinary demands upon the Treasury growing out of the war have now been so far paid that the ordinary revenues, from taxation and otherwise, will probably be sufficient hereafter to meet all the just demands against the Government; and therefore it is unnecessary to provide for any more loans.

It may be well to recapitulate the statement of the different forms of obligations which now represent the debt of the country; and also, to state the amount of debt existing in each of those forms on the 1st of January, 1866:

Bonds, the principal and interest payable in gold		$1,120,786,700,00
Legal tender Government notes, including the fractional currency, not bearing interest		452,231,810 37
Seven and three-tenths Treasury notes payable in three years, and convertible at maturity into 6 per cent. bonds		830,000,000 00
Legal tender compound interest Treasury notes, bearing interest payable with the principal three years from date		188,549,041 0
Certificates of indebtedness, payable one year from date, with interest		60,867,000 0
Certificates of deposit of temporary loans, payable with interest on demand, or in ten days from demand, after thirty days		97,257,194 5
Amount of the war debt		2,749,491,745 8
Adding other Government debts		50,530,472 11
Total amount of debt Jan. 1, 1866		2,800,022,217 9
At the same time there was in the Treasury in coin	$45,735,550 69	
Less gold certificates of deposit	7,288,140 00	
		38,447,410 69
Add in currency		44,993,271 11
Total amount to the credit of the United States in the Treasury		83,440,681 80

During the four years of war $2,749,491,745 57 has been provided by loans, and a system of taxation was established increasing the annual revenues of the country, which never amounted to $75,000,000 before the war, to at least $500,000,000. All this has been done without any serious derangement thus far of the trade of the country or any serious inconvenience to the people.

I venture to assert that nothing can be found in history to compare with this. Never before, within the same space of time, has so large an amount of money been raised by loans, or so efficient and productive a system of taxation been established. During the administration of Mr. CHASE as Secretary of the Treasury, and by the agency of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., the first popular loan was effected, consisting of $500,000,000 of the Five-twenty bonds. This was followed with even greater success afterward, through the same agency, under the administrations of Mr. FESSENDEN and Mr. MCCULLOCH, by disposing of $830,000,000 of the Seven-thirty Treasury notes. The measures by which this has been accomplished were instituted while Mr. CHASE was Secretary of the Treasury, and no essential change of those measures was made by either of the distinguished gentlemen who succeeded him in the Treasury Department. There were other agents, however, than those before referred to, who rendered powerful aid in negotiating those loans. Our Generals, with the brave armies under their command, did more to inspire public confidence and establish the credit of the Government than all the other agents who were employed to dispose of the loans.

Whatever differences of opinion may exist in regard to what has been done, no one can doubt now, the war being ended, and the Government having ceased to be a borrower of money, that the important question to be considered is, how to restore the currency to a sound and stable condition at the earliest practicable time, with the least possible disturbance of the value of property and of the substantial interests of the industry of the country. A sound and stable currency is equally important to the whole community, and the interests of labor demand it. It is essential that every one should know what value is represented by the money they receive, and that its value will not fluctuate, nor be regulated according to the action of speculators in gold or merchandise. The people have a right to claim that the money they are obliged to use should have an intrinsic, and, as far as possible, a permanent value. Gold and silver are the standard representatives of value throughout the civilized world. Do what we may, and issue what we please as money, its value will be regulated by the standard of gold and silver. When we say that gold is at forty per cent. premium, it is only another form for stating that the paper dollar is but little more than 71½ cents in gold or silver.

If the "United States notes" are to constitute the only money of the country, and their amount be increased to a thousand million of dollars, as has been proposed, the value of that dollar would mainly be regulated by the standard of coined money in the commerce of the world; and at the same time the value of such a currency would be constantly fluctuating. Reckless speculations have of late been more often based upon the ability to produce those fluctuations than upon the usual but unavoidable incidents which influence the rise and fall of the prices of property under any system of money. When in consequence of the suspension of specie payments the irredeemable notes of the banks become the only medium of circulation for the payment of debts, the standard of value was given up. Since then the money of the country has been constantly fluctuating, and in all the great cities, and more particularly in the City of New-York, great numbers of people have made it their only business to operate on the hopes and fears of the public to produce a rise or fall in the price of the paper money as compared with coin.

Another proposition has been put forth, which I am told originated among certain Jews in the City of New-York, to debase the coinage of the country—a practice often resorted to in former ages by European monarchs to defraud the community. The proposition would have attracted little attention had it not been that the opponents of the Government indorse it, and through the agency and with the sanction of a

Continued on Fifth Page.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 21, 1866.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	104⅝	100 Erie R.........s10	79½
5,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'65	103	100 do	79⅝
13,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.'64	103	300 do	79½
12,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Series	99⅞	200 do	79¼
		1300 do	79⅜
116,000 do...Sec. Ser.	99⅜	200 do.........s10	79⅜
26,000 do...Th'd Ser.	99⅜	200 do.........2d call	79⅜
11,000 N. Y. St. 7s, Bounty Loan	109	100 Hud. Riv. R.	101½
		100 do	101⅜
54,000 do	99⅞	100 Chic. & N. W.	27½
6,000 do.....2d call	100	1100 Reading R.	99½
2,000 Missouri 6s	78½	400 do	99⅝
11,000 do	78¼	200 do.........s10	99⅝
10,000 Virginia 6s	64	700 do	99¾
6,000 N. Car. 6s	89	600 Mich. Cen. R.	102
10,000 do....2d call	79	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	69¼
5,000 Louisiana 6s	85	400 do	69½
3,000 Cal. 7s.........s30	115	200 do	69⅝
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	25½	100 do.........b10	69½
20,000 do	25⅜	200 do.........s60	68⅞
30,000 do	25⅜	100 Ill. Cen. R.	113⅜
1,000 Erie 1st M.	100	100 do.........s30	113⅜
1,000 Erie 4th M.	96	100 do	113⅜
1,000 Hu....S. F. Bs	10..	1000 Cleve. & Pitts.	78
1,000 Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	79⅜	1500 do	78⅛
30 Ocean Bank	93	300 do	78⅛
25 Imp. & Trad.	101	300 do	78
10 Cen. National B'k	110	200 Chic. & N. W. P.	54⅛
10 Bank of Commerce	107	100 do.........b10	54⅜
50 Mechanics' Bank	113⅜	500 do	54⅝
300 Canton Co.	44	100 do.........b10	54⅜
100 Del. & Hud. C.	134	100 do.........b3	54⅜
100 Cum. Coal Pr.....s30	44	200 Clev. & Tol.	101
200 do	44	100 Chic. & R. I....b10	103
100 do.........b30	44⅛	200 do	103¾
100 Atlantic S. S. Co.	134	500 do	103
50 do	135⅛	100 do.........s30	103⅝
3000 N. Y. Central.....s45	89⅞	400 do	103⅛
2000 do	90⅛	200 do.........s10	103⅜
1000 do	90⅜	300 Pitts., F. W. & C.	93
100 do.........s10	90⅛	300 do.........s10	93
15 do	91⅛	700 do	93⅛

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

25,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s Sec. Ser.	99⅛	100 Canton Co.	44⅛
100 Cum. Coal P.	44⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R.....s30	113⅛
100 do	44⅛	100 do	113⅛
100 Mariposa Min.	12	200 P., F. W. & C.	93⅞
200 Pac. Mail Scrip.	200	200 M. S. & N. I.	69⅝
100 do.........b7	200	500 do.........s10	69⅝
10 N. Y. Cen.	91⅛	1200 do	69⅞
100 Erie Railroad	80⅛	200 Cleve. & Pitts...s30	78⅛
400 do.........s10	80	400 do	78
300 Reading R.	100⅛	200 Chic. & N. W.	28
300 do.........s5	100⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	54⅝
		100 Chi. & R. I.	103⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C.	104	100 Pac. M. S. S....b30	209
19,000 U. S. 6s, '81 R.	104⅛	400 N. Y. Central	91⅛
1,000 Tr. Notes, 73-10s, First Ser. Small	99⅞	100 do.........b30	91⅝
7,500 do...2d Ser.	99⅜	500 Erie R.	80⅛
3,500 do...3d Series	99⅜	1400 do	80⅛
25,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅞	25 Erie Railway Pr.	81
		500 Reading R.	100⅜
3,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	82	500 do.........s30	100
40,000 Missouri 6s....b30	78⅛	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	69⅛
10,000 do	78⅛	300 do.........s10	69⅝
20,000 O. & M. Cer.	25⅝	100 Ill. Central R.	113⅝
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts...b10	79
10,000 Am. Gold	137⅝	200 do	78⅞
10 Union Bank	120	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	55
23 Bank of Amer.	140	500 Cleve. & Tol.	101⅝
50 Western U. Tel.	57	100 Chic. & Rk. Is.	104
200 At. Mail S. Co.	136	12 do	103
200 Quick. Min. Co.	40⅛	175 P., Ft. W. & C.	93⅛
700 Mariposa Min.	12	300 do	93⅜
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	202	100 Alt. & T. H.	32
		100 Alt. & T. H. R. Pr.	61

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200 Schuylkill Coal	18¼	100 Mariposa Min.	11⅞
200 do	18⅛	100 Reading R.......s3	99⅞
200 Mariposa Min. P.	16⅛	200 do.........b3	99⅛
1500 N. Y. Cen. R.	90⅞	1200 Clev. & P.	77½
300 do.........b3	90⅜	200 do.........s3	77⅝
300 do.........s3	90⅜	200 do.........c	78
300 do.........c	90⅜	300 Chic. & R. Is.	102⅝
900 Erie Railroad....b3	79⅞	200 do.........s3	102⅝
200 do	79⅝	200 do	102⅝
700 do.........s3	79⅛	100 do.........s5	102⅝
600 do	79⅜	100 do	102⅝
500 do.........c	79⅜	100 Chic. & N. W.	27½
200 do	79⅜	300 do.........s3	27
900 do.........c	79⅜	200 do.........c	27⅛
900 do.........s3	79⅛	100 do.........s30	27
100 do.........b3	79⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. P....c	54⅛
1400 M. S. & N. I. R....c	68⅞	100 P., F. W. & C....s3	92⅞
1600 do	68⅞	100 do	92⅞
700 do.........s3	68⅞	100 do	92⅞
400 do.........b3	69	200 do	92⅞
200 do	69		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 N. Y. Cen.	91⅛	500 Butler Coal	16⅞
500 do.........c	91⅛	300 Chi. & R. I.....s3	103⅝
200 do.........s3	91⅛	200 do.........b3	103⅝
500 do.........b3	91⅛	200 do	104
100 Erie R.	80⅛	400 Clev. & P.	78⅞
100 do	80⅛	600 do	78⅞
300 do.........b3	80	100 do	78⅞
400 Reading R.	100⅛	100 Chic. & N. W.	28
200 do.........s3	100⅛	300 do.........s3	27½
200 do.........s3	100⅛	100 do.........s5	27⅞
400 M. So. & N. I....c	69⅛	200 do.........b5	27⅞
700 do.........s3	69⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. P...b3	54⅝
1400 do	69⅛	600 do	54⅝
100 do	69⅛	100 do.........s30	54⅝
100 do.........b3	69⅛	200 P. F. W. & C.	93⅛
200 do.........c	69⅛	200 do	93⅛
300 do.........b3	69⅛	300 do.........s3	93⅛
200 do	69⅛	200 do	93⅜

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200 New-York Cen.	91⅛	200 Maryland A. C.	15⅛
100 do.........b4	91⅛	600 Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
200 do	91⅛	200 do	104⅛
100 Erie Railroad	80⅛	400 do	104⅛
100 do.........b3	80⅛	100 do.........s10	104⅛
100 do.........s3	80⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts.	79
100 do	80⅛	200 do	78⅞
100 do.........s3	80⅛	100 Chi. & N. W.....s3	27⅛
100 do.........b3	80⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr.	54⅛
200 Hud. Riv. R.	102⅛	200 do.........b30	55
100 Mich. S. & N. I.	69⅛	100 do.........s3	54⅛
100 do	69⅛	100 do	54⅛
600 do.........s3	69⅛	100 P., Ft. & Chi.	93⅛

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21—P. M.

The Birthday of WASHINGTON being made a legal holiday by the act of the Legislature of New-York, there will be no business done to-morrow at Bank or at the Treasury Office or Custom-house or Stock Exchange. The Post-office will close at 10 A. M., and no mails will be delivered or made up after that hour.

The turn in the Money market noticed yesterday brought into the Street, this forenoon, a good many fresh lenders at the advanced rates of 6@7 ₽ cent., and the Stock Brokers made up their wants in good season, at from 6 to 7 ₽ cent.; in most instances at the inside figure. The speculators in Gold and Exchange, or their Brokers, bid full 7 ₽ cent. for Money early in the day, and were also supplied. The price of Gold was 137@137¼ ₽ cent. in the Gold Room, with only moderate transactions. The previous heavy sales by the Government not being lower than 137½@137¼ ₽ cent., there was no further disposition manifested to bid up to these figures for large parcels. Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamer, was quoted at 108¾@108⅞ for standard Bankers and 108@108¼ for Southern Bank or Bankers' credits. Some of these Bills with City Bank indorsement were done at 108¼ ₽ cent. The California steamer arrived this morning, and added about a million and a quarter of dollars to the supply of Gold.

On the Stock Exchange, the sudden flurry of yesterday in the Money market led to further sales on the railway speculation at declining prices, most of the operations being for short account, rather than to meet the demands for Money. The latter were in many instances easily met by lending out the active Stocks, like New-York Central, Erie, &c., at market value, and paying only 4@5 ₽ cent. premium on the Money advanced upon them. As remarked above, there was no difficulty in getting all the Money wanted on Stocks, including Governments and Railways, at a seasonable hour, and the market for both was on the recovery before 10:30 o'clock. The decline on Governments was at no time over ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. at the Stock Board, while the prominent New-York and Western Railways were sold down ½@1 ₽ cent. from Friday afternoon's prices, for cash, and 1@1½ on sellers' options. The principal buyers of New-York Central and Erie, both for cash and on time, are believed to be operating for very bold and wealthy parties, while the chief seller is reported to be a speculator also of large means. An interesting time is evidently in prospect in both Stocks.

At 4 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday P. M. The Gold Room closed dull at 137⅛@137¼; Exchange on London, 108¾@108⅞, unsettled; Money easier at 6@7 ₽ cent.; Government securities steady, and the Railway speculation decidedly stronger than on the opening of business in the morning. After the decline of the morning in the Railways, they ultimately closed rather better than yesterday:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅜	94⅛	Northwest	27¼	27⅛
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅛	N. West Pref.	54⅜	54⅜
U. S. 7.30s	99⅞	99⅞	Rock Island	103⅛	104⅛
N. Y. Central	91⅛	91⅛	Fort Wayne	92⅞	93⅛
Erie	80⅛	80⅛	Cumb'land Coal	44⅛	44⅛
Hudson	102⅛	102⅞	Quicksilver	41⅛	40⅞
Reading	100	100	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	69⅛	69⅛	Canton	44	44
Illinois Central	114	113⅛	Ohio Certificates	26	25⅛
Pittsburgh	78⅛	78⅛	American Gold	137¼	137⅛
Prairie du Chien	95	95	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	112	Hanover	107½
Merchants'	110½	Metropolitan	121
America	140	Market	110
Phenix	98	Shoe and Leather	105
Tradesmen's	130	Continental	96
Merchants' Exch'ge	105	St. Nicholas	99
Commerce	106	Marine	140
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	105	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	93	Importers' & Traders'	101
American Exchange	112	Park	140
Chatham	130	Central National	109
Bank of Republic	108	Fourth National	97½
Bank of N. America	106½	Ninth National	108

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 con	99½	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	87
Erie 3d, 4th mort. 1883	86	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	73
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S. F.	105	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	95
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	95	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	95
Mich. Cen. 8 p. c. '69-72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch., 3d	80½
Mich. C. nw 1st M. 8's 82	110½	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Chi., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1sts	109	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	47
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	90	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	92	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	87	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	98
Lack. & West'n Bonds	98		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $10,805,878 19; for Customs, $442,000; on account of Loan, $14,000; Coin Certificates, $898,149. Payments, $9,689,477 59; Balance, $103,046,488 72.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, NO. 2 WALL-ST.

$500,000 New-York State 7 per cent. stock for sale in sums to suit. W. G. WHITE, Cash.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 7,130 bbls. Flour, 400 bbls. and 2,651 bags Corn Meal, 1,868 bushels Wheat, 3,800 bushels Corn, 455 bushels Rye, 625 bushels Barley, 960 bushels Malt, 9,080 bushels Oats, 180 bbls. Pork, 226 pkgs. Cut Meats, 373 pkgs. Lard, 17 bbls. Beef and 236 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots are in demand and steady at $7 75 ₽ 100 lbs. Pearls continue quiet and nominal. Stock, 1,141 bbls., including 1,093 bbls. Pots and 48 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Is very firm in price, but is inactive. We quote Java at 26c.@28½c.; Maracaibo at 21c.@23½c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23c.; Rio at 17½c.@21½c.; Native Ceylon at 22c.@24c.; and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ₽ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair demand at buoyant prices: Middlings, 45½c.@47c. ₽ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 4,400 bales. The receipts at this port have been 154,414 bales since Jan. 1, 1866, and 577,831 bales since the commencement of the current Cotton year, Sept. 1, 1865. The week's exports of Cotton from this port have been 10,738 bales. The estimated stock on hand here is 250,000 bales. Regarding the receipts at the shipping ports, Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his circular for the *Australasian*, says: "The weekly receipts are watched with much anxiety, and the decrease for the week ending last Saturday at New-Orleans and Mobile, though slight, is not lost sight of, as the beginning, possibly, of a marked and rapid decline. In Mobile the actual falling off proves nothing, as the receipts by the two minor rivers are not delivered with the regularity of those by the main river and the railroad. This is true also of the receipts at New-Orleans, which, as being so large a proportion of the whole, claim the chief attention, and an analysis of them shows a very material falling in the main channels. The receipts from the mouth of Red River, and from other remote districts, are of cotton which can only be shipped at certain times, and which will be shipped whenever practicable, and no inference can be drawn from the weekly arrivals as to the amount left behind. It is therefore unwise to be led by free receipts under such conditions into exaggerated estimates of the probable total. The Atlantic ports, particularly Savannah, whence, from the number of inland markets, more accurate information might have been looked for, are receiving cotton to an extent which reflects anything but credit on the persistent assertions both of receivers and of buyers that there was no cotton in the country. No doubt an anomalous season like the present makes estimates liable to great error, but a couple of weeks more will probably settle the question of supply for this year." The following is a statement of the movement in cotton at all the shipping ports since the 1st of September last: Receipts at the ports in the United States, 1,295,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 590,000 bales; exports to France, 72,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 24,000 bales; total exports, 686,000 bales; stock on hand, 592,000 bales. Of which during the past week included in the above: Receipts at the ports, 57,000 bales; exports to Great Britain, 27,000 bales; exports to France, 6,000 bales; exports to other foreign ports, 2,000 bales; total exports, 35,000 bales. The following is an extract of a letter dated Galveston, Texas, Feb. 1, 1866: "The business in Galveston is not so brisk as it has been, the Cotton receipts being much smaller; still there is enough doing to keep every one busy. I am confident from personal observation, during my late trip to the interior, that Texas will make as large, if not a larger crop of Cotton than she ever did before or during the late war. This I am convinced of from conversation with the leading planters throughout the State. The freedmen are making contracts and obeying them strictly in this portion of the State. (I mean the great Cotton regions abounding in the Brazos and Colorado Counties.) The Courts are organizing and getting into operation, and the Convention, which meets at the capital shortly, will remove the last obstacle to the resumption of civil authority, &c."

COAL—At the auction sale of Pittston Coal, to-day, out of 15,000 tons offered, only 10,400 tons found buyers, and this amount was disposed of at much reduced prices, including 2,500 tons lump, $7 25@$7 87½; 4,500 tons steamboat, $7 25@$8; 3,000 tons grate, $7@$7 62½; 100 tons egg, $6 87½; 100 tons stove, $7 75; 200 tons chestnut, $6 25 ₽ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Newburgh.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day is as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Pacific A, 29c.; Pacific L, 26c.; Park, 24c.; Pepperell E, 27c.; Pepperell R, 25c.; Pepperell O, 23c. Bleached Shirtings—Bates, 40c.; Bates B B, 35c.; Bay Mills, 40c.; Blackstone, 32½c.; Columbia A, 25c.; Cranoe, 19c. Prints—Cocheco, 24c.; Sprague, 23½c.; Hamilton, 23c.; Lancaster, 20c.; Victory, 19c. Ginghams—Glasgow, 26c.; Hartford, 24c. Cambrics—Manville, 20c.; Victory, 20c. Brown Drills—Pepperell, 30c.; Stark H, 28c. Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 36c.; Bates 27½c. Canton Flannels—Hamilton, 35c.; Naumkeag, 35c. Ticks—Methuen A A, 62½c.; Hampden C C, 40c.; Hampden D D, 35c. Stripes—York, 40c.; Everett, 32c.; Albany, 20c. Denims—Haymaker, 47c.; Boston Manufacturing Co., 37c.; Warren Brown, 38c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Eliptic, 20 to 50 Hoops, 87½c. to $1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25; S. T. & A. T. Meyers' I X L in fair demand. The following dispatches has been received at the Dry Goods Exchange: Louisville—Some little trade doing, prices unchanged. St. Louis—Trade moderate. Baltimore—Market quiet, prices unchanged. Boston—Market quiet; buyers confine themselves to immediate wants.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western has been in very moderate demand at declining prices. Sales since our last 8,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 30; interior to choice Extra State at $7 25@$8 10, chiefly at $7 35@$7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 15@$8 50 ₽ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 60	@$7 30
Extra State	7 25	@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 15	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 60	@11 75
Extra Genesee	8 15	@11 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 30	@15 50

Southern Flour is dull and heavy. Sales since our last 900 bbls., in lots, at $8 60@$10 10 for poor to good, and $10 15@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is tending downward; sales 450 bbls. Extra at $7 60@$11 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, including Superfine at $4 50@$5 50 ₽ bbl. Sales 170 bbls. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $3 75@$4 for Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl. Sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been inactive and on the decline. Sales 8,500 bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $1 50, and choice Amber State at $2 40 ₽ bushel. Corn is less active at previous figures. Sales 35,000 bushels, at 71c.@74c. for unsound, and 75c.@78½c. for sound mixed Western in store and delivered, the latter rate for choice; and 78½c. for Jersey Yellow, ₽ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand, including State at 56c.@57c., Jersey and Pennsylvania at 50c.@52c.; old Western at 53c.@54c.; new Western at 38c.@43c.; Canada at 54c.@55c. ₽ bushel. Rye has been in demand; 5,600 bushels Canada changed hands at $1 10 ₽ bushel. Barley has been in rather more request; 8,000 bushels State found buyers at 92½c. ₽ bushel. Barley Malt is dull and nominal.

HAY—North River is in fair request to-day at 80c.@95c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand at previous rates, including last year's crop at 25c.@65c., and two years old at 15c.@45c. ₽ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in demand at steady rates, including New-Orleans at 95c.@$1 10; Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c. ₽ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, including Spirits of Turpentine at 85c.@90c. ₽ gallon; Crude do. at $7@$7 25; Resin at $4 37½@$15 ₽ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $2 50@$3 87½ ₽ bbl.

OILS—Have been sparingly sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 40@$2 45; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$1 95; Red Oil at 85c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 40@$1 41 ₽ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, 1866	3,654	2,357	63,300
Same time last year	1,178	725	16,650

PETROLEUM—Continue in limited demand at 29c.@30c. for Crude; 45c.@47c. for Refined in bond, and 63c.@65c. for do. free, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely offered at lower and irregular prices. The demand has been moderate. Sales since our last 6,360 bbls., in lots, at $28 12½@$28 56¼ for new Mess, closing at $28 25 cash; $28 25@$28 50 for small lots one year old Mess; $23@$23 50 for old Prime Mess; $26 25 for New Mess, and $20 50@$21 for new Prime, ₽ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,500 bbls. New Mess, March, April and May delivery, sellers' and buyers' options, at $28 25@$29 ₽ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand at 14½c.@14¾c. for Shoulders, and 16½c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 260 pkgs. Bacon is less active including Cumberland Cut at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@16¾c.; Long Ribbed, 15¼c.@15½c.; Long Clear at 15½c.@15¾c.; Short Clear at 16c.@17c.; Long Cut Hams at 16c.@17c. ₽ lb.; sales 450 boxes. Dressed Hogs continue in demand at 12½c.@12¾c. for Western, and 13½c.@14c. for City, ₽ lb. Lard is in moderate request at steady prices; sales 970 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. ₽ lb. Beef at $16@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $20 50@$24 for New Extra do.; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are quiet and nominal. Butter is in fair demand at 35c.@50c. for poor to prime, 50c. for fancy State, and 22c.@35c. for Western, ₽ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 16c.@22c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive and quite heavy. Sales since our last 325 hhds., including Cuba, &c., part at from 10½c.@12½c., and 170 boxes Havana, at 11c.@12½c. ₽ lb. We quote Fair to Good Grocer's at 11½c.@12½c.; refining at 11c.@11½c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been quiet to-day, at 14½c.@17½c. ₽ lb.

STEARINE—Sales since our last, 42,000 lbs. at 15½c.@16½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 210,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c. and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 11½c.@12c. ₽ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet. For Liverpool there were taken 400 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₽ lb.; and 220 tcs. Heavy Goods, at 20s. ₽ ton. For London 50 tons Oil Cake, at 20s. ₽ ton.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON.

Celebration of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Anniversary — The Civic and Military Display—General Suspension of Business—Public Meetings—The Day in Brooklyn.

The one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON will be duly celebrated on the 22d inst. Business will be generally suspended, the day having been designated by the Legislature as a legal holiday. The Treasury will be closed during the entire day. The mails will close at 10 A. M., and the Post-office will not be open after that hour. The banks will be closed, and the insurance companies, it is understood, will do no business. The Stock, Produce and Dry Goods Exchanges will all close their doors. The following notice has been issued from the Custom-house:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

This office will be open on WASHINGTON'S Birthday, the 22d instant, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

C. P. CLINCH, S. D. Collector.
M. F. ODELL, Naval Officer.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Surveyor.

The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the day in an appropriate manner, decided upon the following

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS:

A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Union-square at noon, and at the same hour the Trinity chimes will play a series of national airs.

A grand display of fireworks will be given at the
City Hall.
Madison-square.
Jackson-square.
Tompkins-square.
Broadway and Forty-third-street.
West Broadway and Franklin-street.
East Broadway and Grand-street.
Marion and Spring streets.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and
The Battery.

Under the direction of Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, the celebrated pyrotechnists.

A band of music will be in attendance at each of the above-named places.

The display at the City Hall will be unusually fine, and will consist of the following pieces:

1. Indian Palmetto.
2. Golden Circle and Grecian Battery.
3. Persian Rose.
4. Cross of Pera.
5. Yew-tree.
6. Tribute to Ceres.
7. Zania Peruvia.
8. Saturn and his Satellites.
9. Star of America.
10. Star of Independence.
11. Golden Waterfall.
12. Yankee Windmill.
13. Passion Flower.
14. Fairies' Frolic.
15. Grand Temple of Liberty, designed expressly for this occasion.

Similar exhibitions will be given at the other squares.

The displays will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, by the rapid discharge of rockets and other aerial fireworks, after which the pieces will be fired in quick succession.

The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their flags during the day. The sextons of the different churches are requested to ring their bells at sunrise, noon and evening.

At noon the bells of old Trinity will chime forth the following programme:

1. Ringing the changes on eight bells.
2. Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean.
3. Quiet, Lord, my Forward Heart.
4. Evening Bells.
5. Last Rose of Summer.
6. Blue Bells of Scotland.
7. Samson, from Handel chorus, "Then Round about the Starry Heavens."
8. What Fairy-like Music.
9. Home, Sweet Home.
10. The Soldier's Return.
11. Yankee Doodle.
12. Old Hundredth Psalm.

THE MILITARY, ETC.

The Third and Fourth veteran regiments, Cols. BENDIX and HULL, will parade in full uniform. They will first march to the Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, corner of Fifty-fifth-street, where they will be presented with a stand of colors by Col. ASPINWALL on behalf of the State. Both regiments will then march through Thirty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street to Union-square, around Washington monument, and thence to the City Hall, where they will pay a marching salute to the Mayor, after which they proceed to their armory, No. 596 Broadway, and be dismissed. Orders have also been issued for a parade of the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Sixty-ninth and Ninety-ninty Regiments, N. Y. S. N. G. The Eighth Regiment, in lieu of a parade, will hold a reception at the Academy of Music, to which Gens. GRANT, HOOKER and SANFORD, and Gov. FENTON, with their respective staffs, the Mayor, and all the field officers of the First Division, are invited. The Seventy-first Regiment will give a promenade concert in the evening at the State Arsenal, and the Ninety-sixth will give their annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

The following notice has been issued for the parade of the veterans of 1812:

The veterans of the war of 1812 will meet at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in uniform, to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON. The First Company of Washington Continental Guard, Capt. TITUS, have in the kindest manner volunteered to escort us on this occasion. The drum corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment National Guard have also voluntarily tendered their valuable services. Dinner will be provided.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

The Sabbath School of Trinity M. E. Church in Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, will celebrate the anniversary by appropriate exercises. Hon. GEO. W. ANDREWS will deliver a lecture in the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, near Forty-sixth-st, on "Our National Vitality. The Seecreiter Pleasure Club give a soiree at Brooks' Assembly Rooms. It is understood that Mr. FREDERICK A. LANE, a Vice-President of Harvard Club, has invited the members to a reception to be given at Delmonicos in the evening. Several distinguished graduates who reside in this and adjacent cities have signified their intention of being present. There will be an entertainment at the Five Points House of Industry, to which the public are invited.

PUBLIC MEETING TO SUSTAIN THE PRESIDENT.

A public meeting of citizens who are in favor of the President's policy and views will be held at Cooper Institute this evening in accordance with the following call:

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.—The citizens of New-York, who sustained the national authority in the war against the rebellion, who approve the general principles announced by the President in his Annual Message to Congress, and also in his recent Veto Message, and who earnestly desire to promote harmony in the public councils of the country, to the end that full constitutional relations between the Federal Government and all the States in the Union may be speedily and happily established, are invited to assemble at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, 22d inst., at 7:30 o'clock.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

IN BROOKLYN.

A promenade concert will be given by the members of the Forty-seventh Regiment New-York State National Guard, Col. MESEROLE, at the Regimental Armory in Fourth-street, near Grand. Two military bands will furnish music for the occasion.

The children of the Fleet-street Methodist Episcopal Church will give a patriotic entertainment, under the direction of the chorister of the church. There will be addresses, singing, &c.

The Brooklyn Library Association will celebrate the occasion at the Brooklyn Institute, when a short address will be delivered by Rev. LAWRENCE H. MILLS. Premiums will be awarded, and the annual report of the directors will be read.

Miss LAURA ROBINSON, daughter of Dr. ROBINSON, of New-York, will deliver a lecture at the York-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

President Johnson's Veto Indorsed—Increase of Salaries.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. BRICE in the chair.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department asking for an increase of salary.

It was laid on the table.

A resolution from the other Board was read increasing the salary of the Record Clerk in the City Inspector's Department to $1,500.

Mr. NORTON moved to refer it to the Metropolitan Board of Health.

The resolution was finally laid over.

Mr. NORTON offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, In the present crisis in the affairs of our country, when the conservative, liberal, enlightened and Christian policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, is brought violently in conflict with the vindictive, revolutionary and destructive policy as indicated by the acts of the present Congress, it is eminently fitting and proper that the people of this, the most important City on the American Continent, should be heard speaking through their direct representatives in their Municipal Government, and that the views, aspirations and opinions entertained by the President, and contained in his message vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, being strictly in accordance with those entertained by them, should at once, in the most impressive and energetic manner, receive their clear and unequivocal ratification and indorsement.

Whereas, The action of President JOHNSON in interposing to save the defenceless and despairing people of the Southern States lately in rebellion against the Government, but who are now repentant and solicitous of returning to their allegiance from the dreaded results of the vindictiveness of dominant factions in the present Congress who were seemingly determined to change the relative positions of the freedmen and their late masters, must commend itself to every liberal-minded conservative citizen of the Republic, and especially to the people of this City; be it therefore

Resolved, That the people of the City of New-York, speaking through their representatives in Common Council, do hereby unqualifiedly ratify and indorse the act of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, that obnoxious and portentous emanation of the mad fanatical spirit of malevolence and cruelty so characteristic of the violent and malignant spirit of vengeance which seems to actuate and govern the thoughts, words and actions of the sectional party now unhappily dominant in our national councils, in legislating for the lately rebellious, but now happily peaceable and repentant people of the Southern States; and we beg to be permitted to assure him that in the eminently wise and patriotic national measures he has inaugurated or indicated in his speeches, and in his messages to Congress, tending to a full restoration of these States to their former status in this union of States, he has the most fervent and sincere wishes of nearly all classes of our citizens for the final and triumphant success; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be appropriately engrossed, duly authenticated by the Clerk of the Common Council, and transmitted to His Excellency ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

They were unanimously adopted.

A resolution to fire 100 guns in the City Hall Park at noon to-day, in commemoration of the President's ction, was referred to the Committee on the Celebration of Washington's Birthday.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Education.

ENTERTAINING DISCUSSION IN THE BOARD—TRUSTEES NOT TO MEDDLE WITH TEACHERS' SALARIES.

At the prescribed hour of meeting last evening twenty members of the Board were present, President MCLEAN in the chair. After routine business, Commissioner MILLER reported a resolution thanking Mr. JOHN BRECKENFELT, Janitor of Grammar School No. 10, in the Fifteenth Ward, for extinguishing a fire in his school-house at about two o'clock on the morning of the 8th ult. The Trustees of several Wards were authorized to re-lease school buildings at advanced rents. It was recommended that Grammar School No. 25, at No. 13 Oak-street, in the Fourth Ward, be discontinued, and that its pupils be transferred to other schools in the Ward, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Consolidation.

Commissioner DUPIGNAC reported a resolution recommending an increase of twenty per cent. on the salaries of teachers of colored schools, the advance to date from Jan. 1, 1866.

Commissioner HITCHMAN quoted the by-laws to show that the Board could not legally legislate retrospectively; he therefore moved to amend by dating the increase from the time of its passage.

Commissioner MILLER was quite sure that he felt as well disposed toward the blacks as any member of the Board; he was willing to treat them justly, but he did not intend to pander to the popular sentiment in favor of elevating the negro above the white man.

Commissioner DUPIGNAC remarked that the salaries of teachers in all but the colored schools were advanced last year 25 per cent.

Commissioner ALLEN desired to begin right. If the by-laws would not permit the Board to date the increase of 20 per cent. back to the 1st of January, the salaries could be advanced 30 per cent. from date.

Commissioner WARREN favored Commissioner HITCHMAN'S amendment.

Commissioner ROOSEVELT, alluding to Commissioner MILLER, informed the Board that no member could legally speak more than twice on the same subject at any meeting.

Commissioner MILLER was not aware that Commissioner ROOSEVELT had been made President of the Board.

Commissioner BROOMFIELD thought the clause concerning retrospective legislation referred solely to the action of School Trustees, and not to that of School Commissioners.

Commissioner FARR was not a lawyer, but he thought that the law applied to both Commissioners and Trustees.

Commissioner VANCE said that the Board of Education had usually acted on its own judgment in these matters.

The orignal motion was finally carried.

Commissioner WEST presented a resolution amending the by-laws so as to deprive School Trustees of the power of reducing teachers' salaries, and it appearing that whenever the Board had restored teachers whom the School Trustees had dismissed, the latter had wantonly reduced these teachers' salaries to merely nominal sums, the Board adopted the resolution.

After routine business, the Board adjourned.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Inaugural Address of President Horace Greeley.

The American Institute meeting on Tuesday evening, at the rooms in Cooper Union building, was well attended. The meeting was called to order by Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, and after the reading of the minutes by Secretary CHAMBERS, Dr. HIBBARD and Mr. CARPENTER conducted the newly-elected President, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, to the chair.

Mr. GREELEY, who was received with applause, said that in making his first appearance in any official connection with the Institute, he might be expected to make a few remarks; he would, therefore, speak briefly, and strive to interest his hearers. More than thirty-four years ago, when he was a journeyman, being, one day, out of employment for the first time, and learning that the American Institute was to meet, he thought that a place where he might spend an evening profitably. As a boy, he studied American political economy, and took deep interest in everything which looked to American protection, and he therefore early learned to esteem the American Institute. He believed in developing our own nation, and that the nation which protects her own industry is most wisely and beneficently governed. All nations should protect and seek to develop their own industry, admitting without duty only such products as they cannot themselves produce. Mr. GREELEY held that we Americans have added a billion of dollars to the wealth of mankind by the development which we have made in the arts and sciences by protecting our own industry. If we had adopted the system of keeping our workshops in Europe, thus rendering ours a purely agricultural country, probably to this day men would be using the old-fashioned wooden plow. He believed in the steam plow; we have not yet achieved this triumph over the wasteful use of animal power. In traveling Europe he observed that agriculturists are far in advance of us. Within the memory of men now living the soil of New-England produced wheat readily, and that of New-York yielded ten bushels per acre. In Europe they raise double. Land has been suffered to deteriorate here, and we must learn to remedy this. In London an old Italian once lived and made money by selling razor-strops; having acquired a competency, he went into a rural district and purchased land; he laid pipes to every part of his farm and conveyed his manure through them in liquid form, at a cost of only 1d. a load, and this man is probably the most effective farmer in England. We live in a country where there are vast tracts of territory running to waste for want of irrigation. Acres by the million within a hundred miles of this city lie idle and worse than useless, breeding pestilence, and men pass them daily and never once ask how these lands shall be made productive. He presumed that the great County of Westchester, which had been inhabited by white men two hundred and fifty years, is not to this day more than one-quarter productive. Even the Jersey flats, Mr. GREELEY thought, might be reclaimed. He saw in the opening of the sunny and prolific South, opportunities such as no other country on the face of the earth offers to the man that is at liberty to change his abode. The speaker, alluding to our mineral wealth, said the world has no conception of the enormous wealth in gold and silver, which lies buried under the soil of the Pacific coast, and he was fully persuaded that whenever we have a Pacific railroad these mines will annually yield $300,000,000 in gold and silver at less than half its present cost of labor. Touching the present condition and needs of the American Institute, Mr. GREELEY said that there should be first a complete collection of the minerals of the world, and next an edifice suitable for the uses of the Institute, wherein there could be held not merely an annual but a perpetual fair. He urged the Institute to have plans for a building prepared, so that a commencement could be made, even if it were but the erection of one wing. He felt sure that sufficient funds could be raised if proper efforts were made, and that the Institute might be rendered conspicuous as one of the benefactors of the race.

After the address the Secretary read a list of about one hundred candidates for membership of the Institute, and these were unanimously elected. Mr. JOHN W. CHAMBERS was made clerk and DAVID M. JACOBUS messenger for the year 1866. The salary of the Corresponding Secretary was fixed at $2,000 annually. The Trustees were authorized to sell the Institute property, at No. 351 Broadway, and after desultory discussion a recess was taken until Tuesday evening, two weeks hence.

Caution to the Book Trade.

For some time back many of our wholesale booksellers have been the victims of systematized swindling to a considerable extent, but with the exception of one instance, the perpetrators have hitherto succeeded in evading arrest. This instance, where the operator was caught and punished, occurred in the establishment of Messrs. APPLETON & Co., some four months ago, the thief being taken with a bundle of valuable books in his possession, with which he was about to leave the premises. These books he had selected at the retail end of the store in Broadway, being allowed to do so on the supposition that he was a dealer or the messenger of a dealer, and that he was making up his list of purchases, which it was presumed he would pay for or account for in the wholesale department. Failing to do so he was arrested when making his exit. It appeared, however, that this was not the first operation of the fellow, though his first unsuccessful one, as when arrested he was recognized as having been seen taking out books at least once before unquestioned, the matter being supposed to be all right. Messrs. APPLETON & Co. prosecuted, and the thief was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

THE LATEST SWINDLE

is of a more comprehensive character, and is now detailed to call the attention of the trade to their liability to loss, from what had better be termed a loose way of doing business dangerous to their interests, and holding out temptations to youthful clerks and messengers.

It appears that retail book-sellers frequently send to the various wholesale houses with whom they deal for books, without written orders of any kind, the wholesale dealer recognizing the messenger, and delivering them at his request, debiting the account of the dealers. This time-serving process works very well as long as messengers are honest; and it is saying much for the character of messengers in this trade that the system has been in existence for many years with no serious defalcation occurring where the temptation was so great. The following circumstance, however, illustrates the consequences of this laxity: On Monday last, a young man named EDWARD CROSBY, the recognized messenger of Messrs. HOWE & FERRY, of No. 96 Bowery, called on Messrs. HARPER BROTHERS, and, in the name of his supposed employers, obtained some $46 worth of books. On the presentation of the invoice to Messrs. HOWE & FERRY, it was ascertained that CROSBY had not been in their employment for some time. On the same day, Mr. SHEPARD, a retail dealer in Broadway, called on Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, publishers, of Broome-street, stating to them that a valuable set of Irving's works, quite new, (of which they are exclusive publishers,) had been offered to him for sale, but that he did not like the looks of the person wishing to dispose of them, and had stepped up so far to see if all was right. Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON sent their porter and an officer with Mr. SHEPHERD, to the store where the man was waiting, when the books being identified as part of those delivered to CROSBY some few days back, the officer arrested the vender, a German. The man proclaimed his innocence, and stated that he had got these books from a Frenchman stopping at the New-England Hotel. The officer proceeded to the hotel with him, and on the Frenchman being pointed out, he too was arrested, and in the same apartment was found CROSBY, identified by the porter of HURD & HOUGHTON, who had accompanied the officer.

The prisoners were committed to the Tombs to await examination. On the affair becoming noised about, these persons whom Messrs. HOWE and FERRY had been receiving books, through their messenger, CROSBY, found that they had all been more or less victimized. Messrs. HURD and HOUGHTON, in books valued at $125; APPLETON & CO., $60; SHELDON & Co., $89; A. BARNES, $45; HARPER BROTHERS, $46.

These are the revelations so far; possibly further dishonesties will come to light on close investigation, when the matter becomes generally known through this notice *to the trade*.

The New Congregational Church.

A council of the Congregational Churches of New-York and vicinity was held in the lecture-room of the Church in Forty-first-street, on Monday evening. Rev. Dr. THOMPSON was called to the chair, and Rev. Mr. GLADDEN was elected scribe. The object of the council was stated to be to consider the advisability of organizing a new Congregational Church.

It appeared that at a meeting held five weeks previous, a committee was appointed to take measures to ascertain the practicability of forming such an organization, and that since that time Rev. Mr. ABBOTT had been supplying the pulpit. During those four weeks the pew rentals had increased from $600 to $1,400 by the renting of new pews, the rates of rentals being purposely left, as previously, very low. Seventy-two persons had signified their intention of uniting in the Church if its organization should be deemed advisable. Of these half were male members, and about half had become connected with the movement since Mr. ABBOTT commenced preaching. The average congregations were reported as three times what they were on the first Sabbath, and still steadily increasing, and a similar increase in attendance and interest in the prayer-meetings was reported.

Those who propose to enter the new organization, pledged themselves to meet all the current expenses, and to secure free from debt a church property valued at $40,000, provided $12,000 could be secured in the neighboring churches. Upon this state of facts, the council unanimously recommended the organization of a church, appointed a committee to secure subscriptions, and adjourned to meet two weeks hence.

Public services are held in connection with this movement every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Sale of Pittston Coal—A Heavy Decline in Prices.

Yesterday the Pennsylvania Coal Company sold through BURDETT, JONES & Co., actioneers, 10,400 tons of Pittston coal. The attendance at the sale was as large as usual, but the bidding was spiritless, and nearly one-half of the coal offered was withdrawn.

The following were the prices obtained:

2,500 tons lump coal	$7 25	@	$7 87
4,500 tons steamer coal	7 87½	@	8 00
3,000 tons grate coal	7 00	@	7 62½
200 tons chesnut coal	6 50	@	—
100 tons egg coal	6 87½	@	—
100 tons stove coal	7 75	@	—
10,400.			

The following were the prices obtained at the December sale of Scranton coal:

4,000 tons chesnut coal	$7 65	@	$7 75
6,000 tons stove coal	9 25	@	9 37½
8,500 tons egg coal	7 87½	@	8 12½
3,500 tons grate coal	9 00	@	9 87½
2,000 tons steamboat cool	9 00	@	9 12½
6,000 tons lump coal	8 00	@	8 25

Another Meeting in Support of President Johnson.

At a meeting of many of our prominent citizens, mainly those of the Democratic faith, but who sustain the action of the President in vetoing the Bureau Bill, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committe of seven be appointed by the Chair, without regard to past political relations, to proceed to Washington and confer with the President as to the best means of sustaining the great measures of his administration, and on their return to report to the meeting on the call of the chair. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

JOHN J. HOFFMAN, Mayor,
WM. B. ASTOR,
WM. M. EVARTS,
E. PIERREPONT,
MOSES TAYLOR,
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff,
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Senator.
JOHN A. DIX, Chairman.

The Committee have all agreed to go to the capital and upon their return it is calculated to call a meeting for the purpose of enduring the President.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Mrs. MARGARET DAY, (colored,) residing at No. 28 Laurens-street, left her apartments on the 21st inst., locking the door. On her return she could not get in, and heard some one moving about inside. Calling a neighbor, they pushed the door open, and found a man named GEORGE WOOD in the bed-room. He attempted to make his way out of the house, but the two women seized him and caused his arrest by Officer BRIEDE, of the Eighth Precinct. When arrested, WOOD had a bundle with him, which was found to contain two dresses, valued at $38. The prisoner was committed for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

BEATING HIS WIFE.

On Tuesday evening, THOMAS COSGROVE, who lives at No. 695 Water-street, quarreled with his wife, MARGARET, and endeavored to put an end to the argument by striking her a violent blow in the face, knocking her down. He afterward beat her as she lay insensible on the floor. COSGROVE was arrested by Officer DONOHUE, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and he was committed to await the result of the woman's injuries. It is feared they will prove fatal.

A Defaulting Collector from Illinois Arrested—Nearly Four Thousand Dollars Found on his Person.

EDWARD L. DAWSON, an alleged defaulter, was yesterday arrested by Capt. BRACKETT and Roundsman MULDOON, of the City Hall force, on a charge of having absconded from Jacksonville, Morgan County, Ill., with a large amount of the public funds. It appears that DAWSON is an old resident of Jacksonville, and was about four years ago appointed Supervisor and Town Collector, the offices giving him the custody and control of the public funds accruing from the collection of tolls, taxes or fines in the township. Mr. DAWSON bore a high character for probity and capability, and during the four years he continued in office he enjoyed the fullest confidence of the residents of the county in which he resided.

It was, therefore, with great surprise that the citizens of Jacksonville learned, on the 11th inst., that Mr. DAWSON was a defaulter to a large amount, having absconded with about $7,000 of the funds entrusted to his care. The necessary steps were, however, taken to secure the fugitive, and his bondsman, MARTIN H. CASSELL, Esq., who was absent at the time in Washington, was informed of the fact by telegraph. Mr. CASSELL in turn telegraphed to General Superintendent KENNEDY, requesting that a bright look out might be kept for DAWSON'S appearance in this City, as it was presumed that he would endeavor to leave the country from this port.

Mr. CASSELL followed his dispatch to the Superintendent, arriving the next day. The Police made vigilant search for DAWSON, but without success. Yesterday morning, however, Mr. CASSELL went on board the steamship *New-York*, lying in the North River, at the foot of Canal-street, preparatory to her departure for Aspinwall, with freight and passengers *en route* for San Francisco, Cal. As he passed over the gang-plank, almost the first man he saw was the long-sought-for DAWSON. The defaulter, seeing his bondsman, endeavored to elude his vigilance by running down into the hold among the cargo. Finding that the game had flown to cover, the pursuer informed Roundsman MULDOON of the fact. A strict watch was set and Capt. BRACKETT sent for, and on his arrival DAWSON was arrested and taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Station-house. On searching the prisoner the sum of $3,755 75 in United States Treasury notes and a passage ticket to San Francisco were found on his person. The money was claimed by Mr. CASSELL, as a portion of the $7,000 alleged to have been taken from the treasury in Jacksonville.

The prisoner has been committed to await the arrival of a requisition from Gov. OGLESBY, of Illinois, on Gov. FENTON, for his surrender.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

COOPER UNION CELEBRATION.—Last evening the pupils of the Cooper Union held their annual celebration of the Birthday of Washington in the large Hall of the Cooper Institute. The Hall was well filled, and many prominent gentlemen were upon the platform. After the performance of some choice selections by DODWORTH'S Band, the exercises opened with prayer. Prof. T. F. FROBISHER having read Washington's Farewell Address, the following orations were delivered: On "Re-Union," by H. RHETT WHITE; "Patrick Henry," by A. A. GRIFFIN; "Edward Everett," by M. LONG; and on "Liberty and Progress," by R. C. CORBETT. A poem entitled "Columbia" was read by Mr. J. A. TAYLOR, and much applauded. The exercises throughout passed off with much *eclat*, and the music during the evening was not the least pleasing portion of the entertainment.

PRESENTATION TO A TELEGRAPH MANAGER.—On the evening of the 19th inst., Mr. M. V. B. FINCH, the excellent manager of the American Telegraph Company's office in this City, was presented with a splendid gold watch and chain, together with a written testimonial, beautifully got up and handsomely framed, by the telegraphic fraternity, as a token of their high appreciation of him. Mr. WM. H. HEISS, Superintendent of the People's Line of Telegraph, made the presentation in a neatly couched address, and Mr. FINCH responded in appropriate terms. Both speeches abounded in happy allusions to the *modus operandi* of the telegraph.

JUMPED OUT OF A WINDOW.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. CHARLES WHITE, residing at No. 47 Amity-street, and about 45 years of age, jumped from the third-story rear window of his dwelling, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, falling heavily on the pavement in the yard. When picked up, the unfortunate man was insensible, and an examination proved that he had sustained a compound fracture of one of his legs, and was seriously injured about the body. Medical aid was called in, and everything possible under the circumstances done to relieve his sufferings. It is feared, however, that the injuries received will result fatally.

THE PURIM BALL.—The Purim Ball is announced for next Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. This is *the* ball of the season. It eclipses all others in its scale of grandeur, its presentation of beauty, its brilliancy of effect, and its popularity. This one will be no exception to the rule. The committee of arrangements consist of the following gentlemen: Bernard Lemann, President; A. Henry Schutz, Vice-President; Myer S. Issacs, Treasurer; Adolph L. Sanger, Edward Melins, Sol. Weill, Moses H. Moses, George S. Levy, and Arnold Tanger, Secretary.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, on the body of JOHN OXBOURGH, late a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, whose death was caused by being run over by a freight train on Saturday last, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. After hearing the evidence in the case, the Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death." The deceased was a resident of Hudson, a native of England, and 19 years of age.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—On Tuesday evening, a man named MICHAEL CURRY was arrested by Officer THOMAS, of the Seventeenth Precinct, on a charge of reckless driving, and running over ALEXANDER KLUTZ, on the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue B. Mr. KLUTZ, who resides at No. 202 East Houston-street, was passing at the time when CURRY drove over him. The physicians are of the opinion that KLUTZ'S injuries will result fatally. CURRY is held to await the result.

HUNTINGTON'S REPUBLICAN COURT.—This famous picture, which has been on exhibition at SEITZ & NOELLE'S, No. 620 Broadway, and which has attracted crowds of visitors, is to be removed on Saturday. Those who have not seen it should improve the opportunity still afforded.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.—Those desiring to send through freight to the Montana and Idaho gold mines will find an advertisement in another column telling how it may be done.

FORSYTH-STREET CHURCH ENTERTAINMENT.—The Bible classes attached to the Forsyth-street M. E. Church give an entertainment in that edifice this evening.

LAFAYETTE SOCIAL CLUB BALL.—The Lafayette Social Club gave a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening. The company was large, happy and brilliant.

DEPARTURE OF THE MAILS.—The mail for the German States, *via* Bremen, by the steamship *Atlantic*, will close this morning at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A CORRECTION.—Our exchanges from all quarters of the country are discussing a recent movement in Plymouth Church, and generally under the heading, "BEECHER asks for a colleague." The TIMES first mentioned the fact that certain anxious brethren of Mr. BEECHER'S flock desired to provide him with an assistant in the pastoral work of the congregation, and also gave a report of what that gentleman said upon the subject before his church on Sunday morning, but at no time has it been the fact, nor was it ever intimated in the TIMES that Mr. BEECHER himself desired assistance. The whole matter lies in a sentence. Owing to peculiar circumstances Mr. BEECHER has been called to perform a work more public in its nature and general in its application than that which ordinarily falls to the lot of his brethren. A large membership has gathered about him to whose public wants he ministers, leaving in a marked but well understood sense, the mere pastoral work undone to a large degree. His theory has always been that the brethren of the Church should be to each other literally what their name implies, and that among themselves they should take charge of such duties as he, by pressure of broader occupation, was unable to do. He did not want an assistant, and did not approve of the plan, but as became the elder brother, kept perfectly quiet during a somewhat excited discussion among the others, and then gave in a few words, his views on the subject, after which the motion was laid on the table, whence it will not probably be removed. The action was the result of mistaken kindness, in which the pastor had nothing whatever to do or say.

THE RECENT ROBBERY IN LAFAYETTE-AVENUE.—WILLIAM MYERS, who some days since was arrested on suspicion of entering the house of Mrs. POWERS, in Lafayette, near Nostrand-avenue, and besides assaulting a lady occupant, stole $500 in gold and silver, was brought before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, but as some new facts have since been brought to light the examination was adjourned until Friday next. On searching the house of Mrs. ANN C. MYERS (the mother of the accused) the police recovered nearly $200 in coin, which had been most artfully concealed in a batch of dough and in preserve jars, the pieces having first been carefully wrapped in paper. Several of the silver pieces could easily be recognized, one especially, which was pierced for the purpose of being worn about a child's neck. MYERS being a carman by occupation, it is suspected, has heretofore took occasion to appropriate goods not his own, which appears to be supported by the fact that in the cellar and other parts of the house the Police found a bushel of balls of twine, a quantity of soap, a large sack filled with salt, empty sacks washed and neatly folded, together with five trunks of wearing apparel. The bureau-drawers contained some uncut silk and calico dress patterns. The Police are still at work, and expect to find more supposed stolen property. Meanwhile, the accused and his mother, together with a man named HAMMOND BUNGER, stand committed to await further developments. MYERS' arrest was caused by Mrs. BOOKS, the lady who was assaulted at the time of the robbery, who met him in the street on her return from the Station-house, where she had been to make a complaint.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE CITY LIMITS.—At the last meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, Mr. SCHOLES presented a resolution to the effect that the Senators and Representatives from Kings County be requested to urge the passage of a law extending the City of Brooklyn over the entire County of Kings, making the County of Kings the City of Brooklyn—the towns to be annexed on the same terms and on the same conditions as the City of Williamsburgh and Town of Bushwick. In urging the passage of the resolution, Mr. SCHOLES contended that as the villages beyond the city limits were laying out their streets on independent plans and on different grades, it would save millions of dollars, which would in the future be required to correct this by making the streets uniform with those in the city. Fine drives could be made, and turnpike tolls abandoned; and as to sanitary measures and drainage, the extension was required, as there was a large portion of Brooklyn which must be drained through the country towns. The resolution was laid on the table till next meeting.

DESTRUCTION OF A KEROSENE OIL FACTORY.—Shortly after 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, a fire broke out in the Gowanus Kerosene Oil Works of SMITH & CARNS, in Third-street, near the canal, which resulted in the total destruction of the building, together with contents, consisting of prepared and crude oils. It appears that the heat from the stove-pipe in the office caused the explosion of a kerosene lamp, and the burning fluid scattering in every direction, soon set the whole place in flames. The watchman in charge of the place, named THOMAS EDWARDS, was severely burned about the legs and arms. As soon as his situation was discovered, he was conveyed to the City Hospital. The adjoining oil works of FRAZER & Co. were partially destroyed before the flames could be suppressed. The loss sustained by Messrs. SMITH & CARNS amounts to about $6,000. The damage to the adjoining factory is about $700, partially insured.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—There will be no formal celebration of this anniversary in Brooklyn to-day by the military. The public offices will be closed, however, the flags hoisted, and a salute fired from Fort Green Park at noon. In the evening the usual celebrations will take place at the Brooklyn Institute in Washington-street, when prizes will be distributed to the most deserving.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—A colored boy about 10 years of age, named THEODORE WILLIAMS, residing at No. 97 Nassau-street, was so severely scalded last evening by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water, that he died in consequence a short time thereafter.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—FRIDAY, FEB. 23.—Nos. 48, 52, 65, 66, 67, 69, 71, 72, 74 to 79 inclusive; 81 to 84 inclusive; 60, 59.

LAW REPORTS.

Seaman's Wages—Foreign Vessel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

John Monroe vs. *The Bark Tweed*.—This was a suit for seaman's wages. The libelant alleged that in May, 1864, the bark being in St. George's, Bermuda, bound thence to Hamilton, Bermuda, and thence to New-York, the master of the bark employed him as mate for that voyage at eight shillings sterling per day; that the contract was not in writing, and the libelant signed no shipping articles, and that he went the voyage and left the vessel on July 3, when there was due him $101 16 above credits.

The owners of the vessel alleged that the libelant was hired at Cardiff, in February, 1864, for a voyage from Cardiff to Bermuda, thence to New-York and back to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom, and that his leaving the vessel at New-York was a desertion which forfeited his wages.

They further set up that the vessel was a British vessel; that the libelant's desertion was duly reported to the British Consul, who investigated the charge and determined that he had deserted, and requested that no court of the United States should entertain jurisdiction of any suit brought by him for his wages.

The evidence showed that the libelant was discharged from the vessel at St. George's, and his discharge was produced, but as to whether that discharge was cancelled when he went on board again, there his testimony and that of the master were in direct conflict; but there was evidence to show that after the libelant left the vessel, the master promised to pay him his demand, and did pay him something on account of it.

The Court held that on all the evidence the new agreement at Bermuda was established, and the libelant was entitled to leave the vessel, and that the rule of practice in the Cour was to entertain jurisdiction of such cases against foreign vessels where the voyage terminated in this port, and gave a decree in favor of the libelant for the amount of his wages, but payable in currency, with reference to compute the amount.

For libelant, Mr. Feeber; for respondents, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

The Perils of Crossing Broadway—Claim of $10,000 Against a Stage Proprietor—A Man Run Over and Injured for Life.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III—FEB. 20.

Before Judge Foster and a Jury.

John B. Sickles vs. *Wm. R. Siney*.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff by reason of his having been knocked down and run over by one of the defendant's stages, at the junction of Broadway, Park-row and Ann-street. The occurrence took place between 11 and 12 o'clock in the day-time, on Dec. 11, 1863. The plaintiff alleges that he was, by the negligence of the driver of the stage, very seriously and permanently injured in his lower limbs; that the pole of the stage struck him, knocked him down, and one or two wheels passed over him; that all this was owing to the negligence of the driver. The answer of the defendant was a general denial. It appeared from the testimony that the defendant was the sole proprietor of the stage in question—one of the East Houston-street, Bowery, Chatham and Bowery stages, running to South Ferry. The plaintiff was on his way from Washington Market; he paused on the west side of Broadway, near St. Paul's Church; he wished to cross over to the building then known as Barnum's Museum; he looked up and down for some minutes, when seeing the street comparatively clear of vehicles, he made the attempt to cross; when about midway a Knickerbocker stage came along, going up; just as he passed behind the latter, defendant's stage, according to plaintiff's testimony, came rapidly down Park-row, on the wrong side of the street; he had not seen this stage, and the pole struck him before he had time to turn a step. It was claimed by plaintiff's counsel that the stage of the defendant was on the wrong side of the street, and moreover that it was at the time going at too great a rate of speed. To substantiate the latter, the Corporation ordinance was introduced in evidence, which prohibits vehicles of any kind being driven, under a penalty, at a swifter rate than six miles per hour, and in going round corners or curves they are to go on a walk. This was admitted under objection made by defendant's counsel. The Court thought that inasmuch as the defendant's stage was licensed by the Corporation, the defendant should be bound by the ordinance. The testimony as to whether the driver was going fast or slow, and also whether he was on the wrong or right side of the street, was conflicting.

The Court, in charging the Jury said among other things that there were two questions for them to consider: 1. Does the proof, as a whole, show that the defendant's agent had been guilty of negligence? If it does not, that was an end of the case. Their duty would then be discharged by rendering a verdict for the defendant. 2. The question was, Had the plaintiff been guilty of negligence, and did that negligence tend to produce the accident complained of? If they found in the affirmative on this they must find for the defendant. The plaintiff must have been free from negligence. It was a question of fact for the Jury to say whether or not, from the testimony, the stage was going too rapidly. If not, then so far as speed was concerned there was no negligence on his part. Then as to the point whether defendant's stage was on the right side of the street. There was at the time a corporation ordinance which provided that all vehicles going down Park-row into Broadway, with intent to go further down town, should sweep around and come into Broadway in the down-town current, on the east side. It was for the Jury to say whether it was negligence if the defendant's driver, in going into Broadway, did not go upon the proper side of the street. There was no dispute as to the fact that the pole of the vehicle knocked plaintiff down and a wheel ran over his lower limbs.

On the question of damages, the Court said they were not to be of a vindictive nature; only remunerative. Plaintiff had proved some $300 or $400, expended for physicians, nursing and medicine. They could also give damages for pain and suffering already endured, and such sum as in their judgment was reasonable, from the whole testimony, to compensate him, so far as money could do, for pain and suffering in the future. Their verdict should not be a stinted one if they found the plaintiff had been free from negligence, and that the accident took place by reason of the negligent acts of the defendant's agent.

The jury having been unable to agree upon a verdict when the hour of adjournment arrived, the Court directed that they bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

For plaintiff, Messrs. W. H. Peckham; for defendant, Messrs. Parsons and Forster.

Editors' Salaries—Action Against the Proprietor of the "Albion."

SUPERIOR COURT—PART II.—FEB. 21.

Before Justice Barbour and a Jury.

Richard Grant White vs. *William Young*.—This action was brought to recover the sum of about $300, and interest thereon, being the balance due to plaintiff, as he alleges, for services as editor of the paper above named. It appears from the complaint that in the month of August, 1859, Mr. White entered into an agreement with Mr. Young, who was then the sole editor of the *Albion*, whereby White was to receive the sum of $25 per week, in consideration of his acting as editor of that paper during Mr. Young's absence in Europe. The latter proposed to be gone a year or more, and it was agreed that in case White wished at any time after six months to make a different arrangement, or to leave the paper entirely, he was to give due notice thereof. Mr. White, after several months' labor, found the business more onerous than he supposed; he applied to Mrs. Samuel J. Ahern, one of the proprietors of the paper who increased his salary to $30 per week. Afterward Mr. Ahern, as claimed by the plaintiff, ousted White from his situation as editor without having legal cause for so doing. The plaintiff says he discharged the duties of the editorship of the *Albion* until the 4th of August, 1860.

The trial yesterday seemed to interest the audience much, owing, doubtless, to the fact that several men well known as editors were in attendance as witnesses. Mr. Parke Godwin, of the *Evening Post*, was examined as to the general rule in offices of daily and weekly newspapers in New-York. The point which the plaintiff wished to prove by Mr. Godwin was—who had the greater authority in newspaper offices, the editor or the proprietor. The most of the questions put by plaintiff's counsel to Mr. Godwin were ruled out by the Court as being irrelevant.

When the plaintiff rested his case, the counsel for the defendant moved for a dismissal of the complaint. The Court, after deliberation, denied the motion. The case will be opened for the defence on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

For plaintiff, P. Y. Cutler, Esq.; for defendant, Wm. Bloomfield, Esq.

The Beaver-street Homicide—Trial of James F. Oram—Testimony in the Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judge Barnard.

The case of James F. Oram, indicted for the murder of Joseph Van Doren, at No. 40 Beaver-street, on the 29th of July last, was commenced on Tuesday.

Mr. Bedford, Assistant District-Attorney, in opening the case, made a brief, comprehensive and eloquent review of the facts which he intended to prove by competent witnesses.

The witnesses for the prosecution were Wm. H. Kirby, who arrested Oram; Ferdinand H. Cresew, Frederick Nigro, Dr. Thomas Robinson, Duncan R. Norval, John E. Riley, Geo. E. Mackay, Francis B. Haggamine, Wm. B. Thomas, John C. Chamberlain, Robert Markland, and Dr. Ludkin. The facts proved were substantially such as have already been published in the TIMES.

Mr. Shaffer opened the case, yesterday, for the defence. He said that the prisoner was the support of a sister and widowed mother. Such a man was not a murderer. The pressure of the times had obliged Oram to go into business on his own account, and the deceased had slandered him with the view of injuring him, and he had the right left to him of going to the deceased's office and demanding a retraction of his slanders. He did not go there to commit murder, for if he had it would have been unnecessary to remain there half an hour, as he could have shot him on entering. He held that the prisoner was justified in what he had done, and that the act was purely one of self-defence.

Jules Tourned testified to having heard Van Doren slander Oram, and also to the general good character of Oram.

Henry Hughes, John McCoon, Samuel S. Paterson, Henry Noble, John Waters, Henry A. Steel, Philip M. Milspaugh, William A. Tylor and several others testified to the good character of Oram.

The Court adjourned till to-day, when the case will probably be finished.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 21.

By Justice Ingraham.

Albert Cornell et al *vs.* Geo. F. House; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event. M. W. Brett et al *vs.* H. E. Browne et al; motion granted. Owen C. Owen et al *vs.* Edgar Ellis; motion granted. Henry W. Barnes *vs.* Maria A. Tracy et al.; judgment ordered. Ed. M. Hall *vs.* Christian S. Storms; motion papers. Geo. Wade *vs.* Wm. F. Ford; motion granted and reference ordered to appoint a suitable person as a receiver. M. D. Field *vs.* John Buzby et al; leave to amend granted on payment of $10 costs; if the answer is defective, the plaintiff must demur or move to make it more definite. Wm. Emerson, &c. *vs.* John Baker; motion denied, with leave to renew on other papers. Lemuel Sisson et al *vs.* Carlos Pierce; motion granted on payment of the costs of the last term and $10 costs of motion. Ellen Koble *vs.* Godfried Koble; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of the child awarded to the plaintiff.

By Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the attachment of the estate of Wm. Kelly, &c.; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 2.

By Justice Ingraham.

Edwin J. Jenet *vs.* Meredith Howland et al.; the plaintiff relief, and the case directed to be tried at the Circuit. Hand *vs.* The Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company; verdict set aside, and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Joseph M. Lane *vs.* John B. Borst; motion granted. Terence McGuire *vs.* Courtlandt Palmer; decision with clerk at Special Term. James Haslett *vs.* James E. Gill; motion granted; the lien of the former attorney on any papers, for any amount due, to be presented. Levi Folsom *vs.* Cornelius Nevra; motion denied, with $7 costs. Charles Wolf *vs.* Joachim Loehelman; the order for substitution granted without costs. August Sapp *vs.* Henry Kensing; motion to continue the injunction denied with $10 costs. Christian Triss... *vs.* Francis Ebehardt; the motion for a new trial

must be granted with $10 costs. Mary C. Lillie *vs.* Benjamin H. Lillie; the cause must be referred back to the same referee for further evidence. John H. Duigle *vs.* James McMillan; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 21.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Abernethy *vs.* the Society of the Church of the Puritans; findings settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Judge Cardozo.

Ostrander *vs.* Gerner; motion denied without costs. Boashnern *vs.* Regno; motion granted. Sherman *vs.* Meyer; order granted. Martin *vs.* McSpedon; motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 20.

By Justice Ingraham.

Thomas R. Musgrave et al. *vs.* E. A. Brooks; motion denied. Mendel Samter *vs.* Abram Messhunn, motion denied. Thos. B. Musgrave *vs.* L. W. Morse; motion granted for second Friday in March. P. C. Bulkley *vs.* Charity Clark; J. Addeberg *vs.* Chas. Kessman; motions granted. Douglass Robinson *vs.* E. T. Wills; motion granted. Katarina Trunk *vs.* Louis Trunk; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board. John H. Baker *vs.* Holman C. Lucas; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. Ferdinand Zimmerman *vs.* Daniel D. Winant; Emil Calman *vs.* Jas. T. Lloyd; motions granted. In re the sale of real estate belonging to the infant heirs of Geo. Care; memoranda for counsel. William F. Walker *vs.* Isaac D. Edrehi; Hiram A. Pettibone *vs.* Henrietta Pettibone; motions granted. Arthur Robinson et al. *vs.* Solomon Barnett et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. Thomas B. Musgrave *vs.* Edwin O. Brooks; motion denied. W. W. Conklin *vs.* P. M. Gover et al.; judgment ordered. In re the application of Archie Long *vs.* Wm. B. Rankin; reference ordered to inquire, &c., &c. Thomas Lynch *vs.* Thomas L. Braynan; motion granted for third Friday in March. Wm. Daly *vs.* Thomas L. Braynan et al.; motion granted for third Friday in March. James B. Weir *vs.* Francis R. Dumas; James Henderson *vs.* Obadiah Williams; motions granted.

By Justice Barnard.

Sprague et al. *vs.* Morris et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 20.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

Nathan Simm *vs.* John McCreery; Addison C. Fletcher *vs.* Luther C. Tibbetts; Augustus W. Lord *vs.* Edward Ingraham; motions granted. Henry Burnstaedler *vs.* Johanna Burnstaedler; motion granted, and cause referred to referee to hear and determine.

By Justice Garvin.

Thomas Otis Le Roy *vs.* J. S. Phillips; Charles T. Secor *vs.* Thurlow Weed; motions granted.

The Cahill Murder Trial—Who Killed Policeman Duryea?—A Witness Declines to Say Whether He is a Thief—Case to Close To-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The trial of John Cahill, accused of the murder of Policeman Duryea, near Jones' Wood, on the 16th of May, 1864, which was commenced in the Court of General Sessions on Monday, has occupied the time of the Court ever since. The prosecution introduced some singular witnesses. Among them was Thos. Hart, who has been engaged for the last year in the artistic exercise of feeding his mother's hogs, twenty in number; he had been once in prison on a charge of being concerned in an outrage upon a woman; he had no particular method of making his living besides the hog-feeding; he testified to seeing Cahill shoot Duryea, and he was induced to give evidence against Cahill because Connell, who is held as an accessory after the fact in the murder case, had caused a complaint to be made against his (Hart's) brother at the Jefferson Market Police Court. Another of the witnesses for the prosecution was Owen Hart, now a resident of the Tombs, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a criminal charge. He said he met Cahill a couple of nights after the murder, when he told him that he (Cahill) had shot Duryea; he said there were two other persons with him at the time with whom he was well acquainted, but he did not remember their names, although he remembered their ages, being respectively 26 and 18 years old. On being asked if he was a thief he said that he declined answering that question. Daniel Creggan was another of the witnesses. He had been sentenced to State Prison for five years, and had been pardoned so as to appear in court and give evidence in this case. He testified that Connell got hold of the officer who arrested some young men, held him by the neck, and struck him three or four times, when Cahill stepped back on the east side of the railroad track, drew a revolver and discharged it twice, and after the last shot he saw the officer fall. Other witnesses were called, but none of them could testify to the identity of the man who did the shooting.

The defence, which opened yesterday, produced witnesses who testified that the character of the Hart brothers was bad; that Thomas Hart was not at Jones' Wood on the day in question, but was standing about the street-corners near where he lived; that his brother Owen had a bad reputation, and witnesses would not believe him under oath. The witness Harney who had been called out by the prosecution was recalled by the defence, and testified that Creggan had told him that his wife threw her arms around him and would not let him out of the car so that he could not see, and did not see the shooting of Duryea.

The witnesses for the defence were Alex. Muller, John W. Coombs, Henry Bohlen, Wm. Muller, Wm. Klausen, Robert McElroy, who characterized the Harts as "beats;" Adam Muller, Michael Reeves, Christopher Creggan, Michael Ryan, Patrick Mulligan, John Toole and William Harney. Mr. Clinton, before producing his testimony at all, claimed that the prisoner, who had formerly kept bad society, had cut himself loose from his old associates; that Hart and his brother had concocted the scheme to screen their own crimes, and to prevent Cahill testifying against them on the accusation of Connell; and he asked the Jury to dismiss the testimony of Dee and Creggan from their minds.

When the defence had closed yesterday, Judge Russel informed counsel that to-day they must finish the case, even if it should require the Court to sit till daylight on Friday morning. Mr. Hall promised to occupy only about one hour in summing up. A juror expressed the hope that the defence would follow his example. Mr. Clinton, in response to the juror, said he would rather let the case go to the Jury without any speech whatever, but promised not to punish them too severely.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

It is due to Judge Russel to say that in regard to holding Court to-day, the Jury were consulted, and they preferred to solemnize the day in the court of justice to frittering it away in outside and less useful ceremonials.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A PROTESTANT AMERICAN WIDOW of respectability, prepossessing and refined, endowed with business capabilities, desires to meet with an engagement, in City or country; is competent to cut, make and trim dresses, &c.; good accountant and copyist; would superintend household affairs; excellent in managing children, or in any position where a trustworthy person is required; wages not so much an object as a home where I can have my daughter, aged twelve years, with me; best of references given; no humbug. Address A. R., Station F, No. 407 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker; no objections to assist with the washing; best of City references. Call at No. 84 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as a first-class laundress; thoroughly understands her business in fluting and mangling; does ladies' muslins in the best style; best of City reference. Call at No. 140 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse or chambermaid and waitress; has six years' reference from her last place; no objection to New-York. Call at No. 228 Franklin-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress in a gentleman's family; highest city references can be given. Call for two days at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS to go out either by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. No. 51 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress; wages $12; can furnish the best of City reference. Call at 26 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to cook, wash and iron. Inquire at No. 20 East 12th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid or waitress or children's nurse. Apply at No. 47 Sullivan-st., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do up-stairs work and attend children. Call No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, 35 YEARS OF age, desires a position to superintend the household of a gentleman; references exchanged. Address A. B., Post-office, Brooklyn.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES A SITuation in an American family; first-rate washer and ironer and plain cook. Apply at No. 128 Forsyth-st., rear basement. Best of reference given.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family; has had long experience in some of the best places in the country, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, where all particulars can be given.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A man of long experience in the laying out of gentlemen's places; also in the management of greenhouses, graperies, &c.; can be highly recommended from former employers; is married; without family. Address LANDSCAPE, Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT coachman; can do plain gardening; has long experience; can furnish unexceptionable reference from last employer; will work for low wages. Address H. H., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MAN AND HIS wife, the man as coachman and groom and the wife as cook, chambermaid or waitress; both highly recommended; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 3d-av., Sanders'.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER AND gardener, by a married man, Scotch, who understands the care and raising of stock, and farming in all its branches; can give good reference from last employer. Address W. B. M., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man in a china or dry goods establishment; is faithful and honest and not afraid of work. Can be seen at No. 191 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Protestant married man; has no incumbrance; is a thorough practical gardener; first-rate reference. Can be seen for three days. Address JOHN COOK, No. 34 Reade-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A good mercantile house. Address A. B. C., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO GARDENERS.—AN ENGLISHMAN, lately arrived, who has a knowledge of gardening and a few hundred dollars, would be glad to meet with a good practical man, an American preferred, who thoroughly understands his business in its various branches, to join him in renting a garden to grow flowers and vegetables for sale. Address, stating particulars and where to be seen, R. F. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, a Protestant, who understands his business in all its branches; would have no objection to take charge of a small farm, and is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; first-class reference. Address GARDENER, Agricultural Warehouse, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A married man with small incumbrance, who thoroughly understands the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies; can give five years' good recommendation from his last employer. Address for three days, M. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNTRY, by a steady, competent young man and his sister; he as coachman and groom, and to assist in gardening; she to cook, wash and iron, dairy work, &c. Best reference. Call or address M. LOGAN, No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN A situation as gardener and farmer; can take the management of hot and cold graperies and greenhouse; best of reference given from his last employers, both merchants of this City. Call or address J. C., No. 9 John-st., Young and Elliott.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SITUATION BY a single, middle-aged man of long practical experience in all the various branches of his business. Will be disengaged on the 15th of March. Address J., Morrisania Post-office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A competent man, married, having no family. Address EDWARD LARKIN, or C. L. CORNISH, No. 175 Broadway, who was my employer for six years past; address for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, an Englishman, who can come well recommended, a situation as coachman, and would make himself otherwise generally useful. Call or address HENRY, No. 45 York-st., corner Adams-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE, situations; the man as coachman, the wife as first-class waitress or plain cook; good reference given; no objection to the country. Address A. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man of no family; he understands the care and management of flowers, green-house, grapery, fruit trees, vegetables, &c.; has the best of references. Address P. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; the best of City reference given. Address T. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 744 Broadway, in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a family. Call at No. 66 West 18th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as porter, or where he can make himself useful; he will be a reliable man. Address T. M., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as entry clerk or assistant book-keeper in some wholesale house; best of City references. Address A. L. KENNEDY, Rutgers Institute, No. 489 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who understands his business thoroughly; has thirteen years' City reference. Apply at No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands both and willing to make himself generally useful; good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; needs a cottage-house; late in the employ of C. V. Bants, Merchants' Bank, No. 42 Wall-st. Address J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SALESMAN with importer and jobber of dry goods; well acquainted with the retail trade; satisfactory references can be given. Address W. J. T., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, as gardener and coachman. Can give good reference. Address W. G., at seedstore No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk in an office or store; will make himself generally useful; best of references given. Address A. J. R., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A practical working man; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrance; will see parties on Friday. Address J. A. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN AS farmer and gardener; a married man with a small family; can give good reference. Address C. S., at seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A WAITER (FIRST-CLASS) WANTS a situation in a private family; the best of references given from last place. MATHEW BORGE, No. 398 6th-av., near 24th-st.

THE POSITION OF BOOK-KEEPER or similar position is wanted by a young man of experience, ability and character, in a good mercantile house; good reference given. Address E. O. E., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED.

NEW BOOK—NOW READY.

GET THE BEST—FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

The great campaigns of GRANT and SHERMAN, by the popular historian, J. T. HEADLEY.

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME—ILLUSTRATED.

The most attractive work on the war. Extra inducements offered. Send stamp for terms. Address

E. B. TREAT & CO.,
No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

We make surveys, plans and estimates for the drainage and improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c.; also, take charge of and superintend the work in all its branches. CHICKERING & CO.,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineers,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED—By a first-class Company, offering great advantages to the assured; energetic and reliable local agents and solicitors for the City of New-York and vicinity; to agents familiar with the business, and who can show a good record, the most liberal encouragement will be given. Address, with references, LIFE CO., Box 6,767, New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TAKE ORDERS FOR SMITH & KING'S celebrated show cards. Apply at No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A MERCANTILE OFFICE; one living with his parents preferred. Address Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—ABOUT THE FIRST OF MARCH, A Protestant nurse, competent and willing to take care of an infant and young child; one kind and careful, and not over forty years of age, can hear of a good situation and liberal wages, by applying at No. 138 Madison-av., on Thursday, 22d inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. None but first-class and well recommended need apply.

WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, A LADY OF experience, education and refinement, to take the charge of a gentleman's household and be companionable to an invalid lady; family is very small; best of references required. Address Box No. 1,128 Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GARdener, who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, &c., &c. None but a first-class, thorough and practical gardener and florist need apply. Liberal wages paid and a house to live in furnished. Address R. S., Box 1,760 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, are making as high as $20 per day with "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER," worth $20 to any family; only $3 to $10 capital required. Send stamp for particulars. R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago.

WANTED—A GARDINER ON A SMALL PLACE 17 miles from the City; must understand the cultivation of fruits, flowers and vegetables. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., at No. 193 Fulton-st., second floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook; must understand cooking well, be willing to assist in washing, and go to the country. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A LAD ABOUT SIXTEEN YEARS old, who resides with his parents, to learn pianoforte tuning and also assist in the office; one who can play the piano preferred. Apply at RAVEN & BACON'S, No. 135 Grand-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO UNDERstands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful; no fancy man need apply. Address A. B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, who can produce unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 56 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Thursday, from 10 to 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED woman for child's nurse. Apply at 24 East 21st-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, suitable for a gentleman and wife, $35 per week. No. 34 West 29th-st. Dinner at 6.

BOARD WANTED—WITH PLEASANT rooms, in a strictly private family, by a gentleman and wife, below 25th-st. Address, stating terms and location, HOME, Box No. 2,067 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE TABLE AND AN EXCLUSIVE permanent home can be had immediately or May 1st, by a party of high standing wishing one or two spacious floors, furnished or unfurnished, in a first-class house on Madison-av. Address, with name, Box No. 2,712 Post-office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTED IN THE country for a gentleman, wife, two children and servant; private family preferred. Address D. S., Box No. 1,461 New-York Post-office.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED BY A single gentleman, in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders, at moderate terms, either with or without partial board; references exchanged. Address R. C. H., Box No. 3,040 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A SUIT OF ROOMS on the second floor, in a pleasant locality in Newark, ten minutes' walk from Market or Chestnut-st. Depots. For full particulars, inquire at No. 230 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J.

A FINE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS, SECond floor, to be had, with board, at No. 29 West 28th-st. Best of references given and required.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The Polytechnic branch will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at No. 24 Cooper Building. Topics—1. New Inventions and Discoveries. 2. A Paper by Mr. T. D. Stetson on the Propulsion of Vessels. 3. Hydraulic Cements. Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

T. D. Stetson Secretary.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—REMOVAL.—T. B. STEWART has removed his marble and slate mantel warerooms from 274 Canal-st. to 605 6th-av., at the junction of Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES, DESIRABLY LOcated, to rent to private families.

Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—NO. 20 UNION-SQUARE, WEST SIDE of Broadway, 32.6x149; house 60 feet deep; to lease for five years to an approved tenant at $8,500 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES DESIRING A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.—A gentleman has just erected a large and commodious building in the upper part of Westchester County, containing some 30 rooms, with large parlors, dining and billiard rooms; delicious water at the door, ice-house full, (75 tons,) barn, stables, good garden spot, fine play-ground for children, and large pond of water for fishing or boating; the whole thing admirably arranged for the accommodation of about 50 persons, including servants. This is a fine opportunity for about four or six private families to club together, and, where the families are known to each other, would make it pleasant and comfortable as a residence during the whole year, as it is of easy access by railroad, just 20 minutes' walk from the station, and only 5 miles south of Lake Mahopac. Persons can be here at 9 A. M. and leave at 5 P. M.; full advantage of express trains. Rent per year, $2,000. Reference will be required as to character and responsibility. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH PICKARD, Rotunda Building, under Croton Aqueduct Board, City Hall, or to G. S. HICKOK, Park Bank.

TO LET—NEAR THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL, N. Y., the large and commodious house recently occupied by Benjamin Aymer, Esq. Said house is furnished with gas and water; has fine grounds attached, with carriage-house, ice-house, barn, and stabling; rent $750 per annum, or will be sold at a reasonable price.

Also to let in the same village, a two-story double house, with eight rooms, at $250.

One-half of a new two-story house, with six rooms, at $175; both pleasantly situated. Apply to THEODORE R. WETMORE, No. 31 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LEASE—ON GROUND RENT FOR TWENTY-one years, with covenants for renewals, ground on which the North Dutch Church now stands, fronting on three streets, containing 100 feet on Fulton-st., the entire front on William-st., and 100 feet on Ann-st. For terms apply at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate R. P. Dutch Church, No. 103 Broadway, of

JAMES PHYFE.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, IN BROOKlyn, ten minutes' from Fulton Ferry, New-York side, and between Bridge-st. and Catherine ferries, Brooklyn, rooms or floors 25x75 or 50x75, as may be required, with from 5 to 75-horse power; rooms lighted from three sides; steam elevator, &c., in building. Apply to NEW-YORK CONDENSING COMPANY, No. 192 Front-st., New-York, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT—THE furnished house, with garden and carriage-house, in complete order, situated on Great Neck, fronting on Little Neck Bay, Long Island. The house is commodious, having 15 rooms, is in the immediate vicinity of good bathing and fishing, and within a short distance of steamboat and railroad. For terms, apply to THOMAS MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A HANDSOME NEWLY-FURNISHED cottage, pleasantly situated in the outskirts of the village of West Farms, one mile from Tremont Depot; steam and horse cars to the City; lot 75x160; good garden, choice fruit, gas in the house; no nuisances; will be let for six months, only to a small family. Rent $800. Apply by note to Q., No. 201 West 28th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY.—TO BE leased for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby-st., containing 9,600 square feet. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A HOUSE TO LET—NO. 177 WEST ELEVENTH-st.; four stories, high stoop, gas fixtures and all modern improvements; rent, $225 per month. The adjoining house, No. 175, for sale; price, $22,500. Inquire of or address, M. B. HOWELL, No. 159 Hammond-st.; or of E. Y. ADAMS, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 26.

TO LEASE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIdence, completely furnished, having modern improvements, and being in excellent condition, including 20 acres of land, fine garden, &c., on the turnpike road, one mile east of New Rochelle depot, New-Haven Railroad. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 5 Pine-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—HAMILTON-PARK—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, four first-class brick houses, Winter and Summer residences, containing gas, water, and all modern conveniences, with stables, gardens, fruit, &c. Apply to Mr. HAMILTON, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STOry and attic English basement house, No. 259 West 23d-st., in good order, with double staircase and all the modern improvements; will only be rented to a single private family. Apply to A. LEAMAN, No. 257 West 23d-st.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES TO LET IN the brown-stone building, No. 17 Nassau-st., next the corner of Pine-st. Offices on basement, first, second and third floors. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE BROWN STONE front dwelling-house, No. 166 5th-av., with the stable in the rear. For terms, &c., apply to G. BLAGUE, Jr., No. 101 Reade-st., up-stairs, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, in Henry, near Degraw-st., with modern improvements, to let at $200 per month; possession April 1. Address P. A. H., Box No. 1,534 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, in perfect order, near Madison-av., 16 rooms; the carpets, oil cloths, lace curtains and shades, nearly new, for sale. Address STONE, Box No. 104 *Times* office.

TO LET—ON THE HUDSON, AN ELEGANT country residence, fully furnished; thirty minutes by rail from 30th-st.; house contains all modern conveniences, gas, water, furnace, &c. Inquire of CHARLES A. HOLMES, No. 51 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE FRONT PART OF ONE OF THE best basement offices in Wall-st., (between William and Nassau sts.,) suitable for a counter business in Government securities, gold, &c. Address Box A. L., Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPerty, No. 60 Broadway, between Exchange-place and Wall-st., running through to New-st., having a front on Broadway of 37 feet and about 25 feet on New-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—COUNTRY SEAT near New Windsor, on the bank of the Hudson River, two miles south of Newburgh, with fine lawn, stable, ice-house, &c. Apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to B. W. BONNEY, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A large and beautiful house in Plainfield, N. J., with six acres in garden, lawn and grove, to a small family who will board the family of the owner. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING BETWEEN Broadway, 6th-av., 35th and 36th sts., elegant basements, light and dry, 23 feet wide by 75 to 110 feet long; two of them now fitted up for a restaurant. Apply to WM. D. F. MANICE, No. 48 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST OF MAY, FOR SIX months, a three-story brick house, furnished, in a genteel neighborhood, in Newark, N. J.; rent $100 per month. Address RICHARDS, Box No. 296 Newark Post-office.

IN ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR FIFTH-AV.—A well-furnished house to rent, to a small and strictly private family, for one year from May 1. Apply to W. MURRAY, No. 17 Broad-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE house and two or more acres ground; one mile from Factoryville or Port Richmond, Staten Island. Apply to JOHN H. SPRAGUE, No. 117 Pearl-st.

A BANKER'S OFFICE TO LET—THE splendid banking rooms formerly occupied by LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., with the furniture, safe, &c. Apply to S. W. BENEDICT, No. 4 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 215 West 23d-st., a few doors from 7th-av., to lease for two years. Inquire at the house as above, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE MARBLE front building, No. 26 Chambers-st. and No. 1 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON MURray Hill, near 5th-av.; location unsurpassed; possession given before May 1. Apply at No. 161 Pearl-st., near Wall, first floor.

TO LET—ABOVE THE STORE, NO. 729 BROADway, corner of Waverley-place, second floor, fit for business, with carpet, looking-glasses, counters, &c., and four lofts above. Apply in the store.

TO LET—TWO FLOORS, STORE, AND LARGE back room, front and back basements, all in good order. For further particulars inquire in the Employment Office, No. 45 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE ON the first floor in Hanover Buildings, corner of Pearl-st. and Hanover-square. Apply to ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., No. 1 Hanover Buildings.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO LEASE FOR twenty-one years, Nos. 474½, 476, and 476½ Broadway, together, 50 by 100 feet. Apply to S. C. WILLIAMS, No. 59 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE NO. 60 BLEECKER-st.; rooms on first floor suitable for pianoforte warerooms or other business purposes. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS OF NO. 747 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, to let, suitable for a photographic gallery. Apply to G. A. GEIXAS, No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 12.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LEASE, A LARGE plot, splendid location, fine improvements.

J. M. DAVIES, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR RENT—TWO VERY DESIRABLE OFfices in the Exchange Building, Nos. 78 and 80 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 38 and 39. Apply at Room No. 38, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET—FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, FOR one or two years, a well-furnished house, to a respectable family. Location 6th-av. and 14th-st. Rent, $260 per month. Address W. A., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS OR FOR SALE—One of the finest houses on 5th-av., near 37th-st. Apply to

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES. APPLY TO

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT OF NO. 62 Duane-st., with steam-power, if required, and use of the hoistway. R. HOE & CO., No. 29 Gold-st.

TO LET—TWO LARGE FLOORS WITH STEAM power.

STOCKMAR & DUVINAGE,
No. 580 Hudson-st.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, CORNER of Broadway and 22d-st., suitable for a first-class millinery. Inquire at Sewing Machine Rooms.

STORES AND STEAM POWER TO LET near the great business centre of Broadway, on Canal-st. Apply to P. J. INSLEE, No. 104 Walker-st.

TO LET.—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET at 205 Broadway, one door below Fulton-st., west side.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Lucerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the

HOTEL DE MILAN,

at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—225 ACRES OF LAND SITUATED in Raritan Valley, N. J., on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 1½ hours' ride from New-York City; dwelling-house nearly new, farm and tenant houses, with necessary outbuildings, all in good repair. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

The country seat of the late Jacob B. Herrick, situated on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County, ten miles from the City Hall, accessible by steamboat, steam and horse cars. There are 24 acres of land, extending to the water, all in a high state of cultivation, with every variety of choice fruit. The buildings, which are nearly new, comprise the dwelling-house, large and replete with every convenience, commanding a fine view of the Sound, adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence, having a furnace, heater, double sashes, plumbing throughout, supplying laundry, kitchen, bath-room, &c., &c.; also, a gardener's house, coach-house, barns, all in perfect repair. There are also an ice-pond, ice-houses, and a fine well of soft water. A rare opportunity is offered to merchants and others to secure an elegant home. A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.,
or
J. HOBART HERRICK,
No. 19 South-st.

FOR SALE.

On Dey-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st., a five-story brown-stone store.

ALSO,

On Vesey-st., five-story brick store.

ALSO,

On Washington-st., five-story brick store.

ALSO,

An elegant house on 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or TO LET furnished or unfurnished.

ALSO,

A block of lots on 10th-av., near 106th-st.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GENTLEMEN'S COTTAGES ON THE SEASHORE, AT LONG BRANCH.

The finest plot in the centre of the great improvements now being made there is offered for sale to one or more parties, desiring to have their cottages ready for occupancy this Summer. Time to Long Branch, 1:30 to 1:40. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 68 Broadway.

ONLY $1,225.—A LITTLE OVER ELEVEN acres on the public road to Babylon, near Deer Park Station; called 38 miles from New-York; about seven acres under cultivation; a small house, containing six rooms and cellar, ten feet square; a picket fence around the house; a well of good water in the yard, and old orchard of about ten trees on the place; inside the picket fence is three pear, four peach and five quince trees and strawberries, currents, gooseberries and raspberries and one small grape-vine; the soil is good for grain, grass, oats or vegetables of any kind; the fence is only around the part in cultivation; terms cash; title clear; to save time, persons wishing to see the place can take the cars at Hunter's Point to Deer Park, and Mr. Seamon will show the place. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FOR SALE.—The house is beautifully situated on the main street, (Broad,) about ten minutes' walk from depot, forty-five minutes from the City by two routes. The ground, 90x230 feet, is well supplied with a great variety of fruit and shade trees. House contains 15 rooms, gas, furnace, water, &c. Price, $12,500. An additional lot of 60x230 feet adjoining, with stable, can be had if desired. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of WM. M. DAY, No. 19 Park-place, between 10 and 3 o'clock, or on the premises, Broad-street, corner of South, Elizabeth.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A BROWN-stone and mastic detached residence, No. 300 Washington-av., between Gates and Greene. House 33x35 feet with extension 15x17, in complete order, and with all the modern improvements; two parlors, dining and reception room, and kitchen on first, five bedrooms, bathroom, &c., on second, and four bedrooms on third floor; stable, coach-house, and poultry yard fronting on Hamilton-st. Ground 75 feet on Washington-av., by 212 feet to Hamilton-st. Garden tastefully laid out and filled with choice fruit trees. Price, $21,000. Furniture at a valuation if desired. Apply to BURGESS & GODDARD, No. 78 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID ANDERSON, Esq., commanding a view of the Sound for 60 miles, and beautiful intervening landscape, with 40 acres of finely improved land; the house and outbuildings are in perfect order; the lawn contains 3 acres, shaded with evergreens and fine fruit trees; the location is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery; two miles from White Plains depot, Harlem R. R.; 3½ miles from Rye depot, N. H. R. R.; also, the former residence of Joseph H. Anderson, Esq., adjoining the above, with 360 acres of land in perfect order. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

CHURCH OR BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The Society of the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, being about to move further up town, now offer to sell their leasehold property, corner of Union-square and 15th-st. The Society are willing to sell the property with or without the present church edifice; size of plot 78x141; located at southwest corner of Union-square and 15th-st. This is the most eligible plot for sale now offered as a business stand in the upper part of the City. Possession, if wanted, 1st May next. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHEAP HOMES.—50 FARMS AND RESIDENces at Paterson, Passaic, Boiling Springs, on Dundee Lake and Passaic River, from $600 to $30,000 each; 20 houses in Paterson and Passaic, from $600 to $10,000 each; also lots in Paterson for dwelling and factory purposes. Special attention is called to a village residence in Passaic; also to a fine country residence at Hohokus, 32 acres, building new; house contains 18 rooms; barn 26x38; carriage house 38x20; ice house, (filled,) &c.; price $12,000. INGLIS & SHERWOOD, No. 85 Market-st., near the depot, Paterson, N. J.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—An elegant and desirable residence, furnished or unfurnished, with from 2 to 10 acres of land, pleasantly situated on the Passaic River, fronting on Mount Pleasant-av., within five minutes' walk of the depot. The house is a substantial frame building filled in with brick; 40 feet square with wings at each side 20 feet each; contains 13 rooms, gas, good water, and is in perfect order; large stable, abundance of shade and fruit trees, grapevines, shrubbery, &c. Inquire of

D. J. WHITING, No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brick house, No. 122 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession to be given on the 1st of May next. This House is 26 feet 6 inches by 70 feet, the lot being 150 feet deep, with store in the rear on Furman-st.; is furnished with all the modern improvements, furnace, gas, water, a large sub-cellar, laundry, &c., and commands a magnificent view of the river and harbor. For terms and permits to view the house apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 16 Cliff-st.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., one hour from City Hall, New-York, by 16 trains a day, one acre, with house of 10 rooms, carriage-house, stable, wood and hen-house; water in house, also near stable; beautifully laid out, with garden, shade trees and fruit in abundance; all in perfect condition, with immediate possession; $3,500 cash. Apply to Dr. PLACE, No. 307 East Broadway, from 1 to 3 P. M., or any evening.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

House and lot No. 218 Broome-st.
House and lot No. 128 Henry-st.
Front and rear house and lot No. 212 Madison-st.
Front and rear house and lot No. 218 West 37th-st.
Inquire of HENRY H. BULL, Executor,
No. 206 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Containing fifty-three acres, 2½ miles from Poughkeepsie; large and modern mansion and outbuildings, with every other appurtenance to render it a charming residence. Also, adjoining, 71 acres, extending from road to river, affording several fine sites, and a splendid opportunity for profitable investment. For further particulars, apply to F. A. MILLER, 14 Pine-st.

A GENTEEL THREE-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house, No. 89 Lexington-av., for sale, with or without furniture, all in good order, and neatly fitted up by the owner for his own use; also that nice, new brown-stone front house, No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., for sale; all modern improvements and in good order. For letter to see the houses, apply to

JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED—A very superior built and richly furnished House in South Brooklyn, with stable and six lots of ground.

Also, buildings and lots to let, suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply at the Union Stores, foot of Sedgwick-st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF OYSTER Bay, 2¼ acres of excellent land, with substantial two-story frame dwelling, 36x32, filled in with brick, nearly new; outbuildings consist of barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c., with abundance of fruit. Price $6,500. Apply to P. ANDERSON, No. 47 Wall-st., or J. MACGOWAN, No. 345 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND highly cultivated farm in New-Jersey, opposite the village of Passaic; five minutes' walk from the Erie Railway depot and thirty minutes from New-York, of 52 acres; half mile front on the river; all new buildings; will sell the whole or half; terms easy. Apply to ISAAC VAN WINKLE, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A very neat private residence, in perfect order and condition, located on Church-st., overlooking the water; lot 40x144 feet; house 25x50, with an extension 17x22 feet. Price $8,500, part on mortgage. Apply to

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIFTY-SECOND-ST., FIFTH AND 6th avs., four-story high-stoop, built by the day; property restricted all round; also, No. 187 East 50th-st., partly furnished, $20,000; also, in 62d-st., 1st-av., three-story high-stoop. Apply to S. M. STYLES, No. 187 East 50th-st., at 1 or 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FIRST-CLASS country residence, with all the modern improvements, with seven acres of ground, situated on the banks of the Hudson at Inwood, 30 minutes from 30th-st. by Hudson River Railroad. Apply to THOMPSON SONS & CO., No. 43 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Peekskill, commanding a magnificent view of the Hudson; house has all the modern improvements; good outbuildings; about 35 acres of land. Picture of the house and particulars at DERRICKSON & BARTLETT'S, No. 30 Beekman-st.

NEW-JERSEY—A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE at Orange, N. J., near railroad station, several farms well located cheap for cash. Apply daily from 11 to 1 to J. COUNSELLOR, office of J. J. Flanagan & Co., No. 80 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty in the Ninth Ward; locality pleasant for a residence; pleasant neighbors; house rooms in a good condition; lot large. Terms easy, by applying to P. BRUSH, No. 106 Bedford-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND FIRST-CLASS custom tailoring establishment, with lease, in the best location of Fulton-st.; yearly business transactions from $35,000 to $40,000; reason, retiring from business. For particulars call at No. 34 Norfolk-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A GENTEEL, MODERN, HIGH-stoop, basement, three-story house and lot in excellent order, and beautiful location, near Central Park, in Willow Terrace, East 73d-st. Apply to J. T. WHITE, No. 22 John-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, WITH BULK-head nearly 300 feet front, in Brooklyn, suitable for any manufacturing or storage purposes. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

CORTLANDT-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, a large plot of ground on Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st., with buildings. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$15,500.—THE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, and lot 22 feet wide, No. 267 West 34th-st. For particulars and permit apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, 50 HOUSES in good locations, on the line of DeKalb and Fulton avs.; prices from $3,500 to $5,500; terms easy.

THOS. WELWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—IN FORTY-FIRST-STREET, BEtween Madison and 5th avs., a four-story brown-stone house, 25x55 feet, and containing all improvements; lot 98.9. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, in perfect order; thorough plumbing; two staircases and bath-rooms. Apply at No. 66 East 36th-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The country seat and farm of the late Thomas Richardson is for sale, and an early possession can be had. The property is about 10 miles from the City—an easy drive; dwellings commodious, and contain every modern convenience; lawns, gardens, fruits, grapes and green houses, and all outbuildings; hardly equaled; quantity of land about 65 acres. Possession at an early day. For further particulars inquire of F. C. RICHARDSON, No. 15 Broadway, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, known as the property belonging to the estate of the late Samuel Broom, about 3½ miles above Poughkeepsie, and 3½ miles this side of Hyde Park Village, most eligibly situated on the banks of the Hudson, commanding a most beautiful view of the river for many miles above and below. This property contains about 400 acres, of which about 200 acres are woodland, and a large proportion of the balance is in a high state of cultivation, with several large apple orchards of young and thrifty trees, and all bearing fruit. The grounds are laid out with a great variety of shade and ornamental trees, fish ponds, &c., with two streams of never-failing water running nearly through the whole property. This estate is believed to be one of the most desirable country seats upon the Hudson River, between New-York and Albany. Apply to JAMES B. TAYLOR, No. 48 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT BEVERLY, MASS.—"THE Old Burley Estate."—The house of brick, three stories, containing two large parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, nine sleeping rooms, with furnace and gas; a large two-story shed and outbuildings attached, with well and cistern under cover; stable and carriage-house lately fitted up in good style; about 2½ acres of land in high cultivation, well stocked with choice fruit, pears, apples, grapes, strawberries, &c., in bearing.

Beverly is upon the sea-shore, just beyond Nahant, an hour's ride by rail from Boston, noted for its healthy position, fine fishing, rides and sea views; is much sought as a summer resort by the Bostonians; the house is in good repair, partially furnished ready to occupy; price $12,000.

I. M. LOVETT,
No. 29 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE LOW—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement brick house, 25 feet wide, with two-story brick carriage-house in rear for four horses, on 30th-st., near Lexington-av.; price $12,500; also in 33d-st., a handsome cottage, modern improvements; stable in rear, with servants room; price $9,500, or furnished $10,500.

4-story brick, No. 30 West Washington-place	$12,000
4-story brick, No. 73 East 4th-st.	15,000
4-story brown-stone, East 12th-st.	22,000
4-story brown-stone, West 16th-st.	26,000

Also other houses well located.

D. M. SEAMAN,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTPORT, CONN., THE late residence of Jonas H. Phelps, deceased, 47 miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad, situated in the centre of the village, nearly opposite the new stone church. The house contains 12 rooms, hall running through it, double parlors, high ceilings, large, sloping and finely shaded lawn in front, large cistern, good well of water, large garden, and ample room for stables, &c., in the rear. Price $6,000. Apply to JOHN W. TAYLOR, Westport; H. H. TAYLOR, No. 215 Front-st.; G. M. PHELPS, American Telegraph Office, Broadway; and No. 55 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—AT HUDSON, N. Y., A SUBSTANtial three-story brick dwelling, opposite the Worth House; lot, 60x120; house, 30x45; library extension and rear extension; parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen on first floor; two rooms, 20x20; two rooms on second and four bed-rooms on third floor; front yard, with ornamental trees, views, &c. Hudson is a very healthy place, and one of the very few always exempt from the cholera. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the house and grounds at Ravenswood, L. I., twenty minutes' walk from James'-slip and 34th-st. ferries, 200 feet on Vernon-av., and 200 feet on East River, about 600 feet through; the house is large, with modern conveniences; stable large, garden, plenty fruit, fine trees, filtered water in house, with sewer to river, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON PELHAM PARK, TWO MILES from New-Rochelle depot, near the Sound and adjoining Pelham Priory; a Gothic frame house, just finishing, about 40x40, handsomely situated, commanding a view of the Sound, and finely shaded by native forest trees; new stable and five acres of land; also, building sites in the Park. A map of the Park and view of the house at P. C. BULKLEY'S, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, with extra lot, in a pleasant location in Brooklyn; house finished in first style, with marble floors, steam heater, cedar closets, stationary mirrors in parlors, baths, washtubs, water-closets, inclosed piazza, &c.; the grounds well improved with fruit and shrubbery. Full particulars of H. A. SPAFARD, No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 65 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY FRAME house containing 21 rooms, with extension, on Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, with ice-house, chicken-house, wagon-house, and large stable; also, cottage-house containing 7 rooms; size of ground 75x212. The above is well adapted for an Express Company or Carman. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON, a farm of 13 acres, beautifully situated; contains a fine young orchard, large garden, and the best of water; good neighborhood, and within 15 minutes of railroad or steamboat; or would let from 4 to 6 months the house furnished, with garden, a cow and pasture, and stables for two horses. Address JACOB WILLETS, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLING HOUSES, HATter's shop and outbuildings, with lot attached of about three acres, at Millburn, N. J.; the premises will be sold as a whole or in parcels to suit; title good; terms easy. Apply on the premises to WILLIAM PETTIGREW or JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 145 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—WITHIN TEN MINUTES' WALK of the Depot, at Morristown, N. J., a handsome farm of about 70 acres of land, in perfect order. On the above is the Summer farm-house, three barns and coach-house; a large number of cherries, peaches, pears, apples, &c.; also, all the small fruits. Price, $35,000. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—AT STUYVESANT, situated on and overlooking the Hudson River, which for scenery and situation is unsurpassed; upon the farm is a large brick mansion, finished in modern style, and good outbuildings; the land is in good tillable order. For particulars apply to R. MURRAY, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE FARM OF 160 ACRES, in highest state of cultivation, near the Passaic River, 3 miles east of Paterson, N. J.; fourteen trains each way daily; abundance of fruit and shade trees; cottage-house, large barns, &c.; will be sold in whole or in part; terms to suit. Apply to SAMUEL F. BARGER, counselor at law, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 58 and 60.

A GENTLEMAN'S FURNISHED RESIDENCE at Yonkers, containing 12 rooms, with all conveniences, with stable attached, 3 horses, 2 carriages and sleigh and a complete outfit, for sale by a gentleman whose family are going abroad; price complete, $25,000. For particulars address YONKERS, Box No. 3,579 P. O., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Three-quarters of a mile from the depot of the Hudson River Railroad at Tarrytown; house first-class, new, and well adapted for Summer and Winter residence; together with five acres of land attached. For further particulars, apply to E. COFFIN, 27 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, near Rye Station, for sale at a bargain, containing about 150 acres superior land (30 in woodland); good dairy farm, well watered, fine orchard; house, 10 rooms; fair outbuildings. Apply to

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT RYE, WESTchester County, one mile from depot, 6 acres of land, with shade and fruit trees; house has 9 rooms; two other small houses. Price for the whole, $7,500. To rent, the largest house for $350. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR LEASE CHEAP—THE four avenue lots at northeast corner of 11th-av. and 38th-st., with the 12 lots adjoining on the north side of 38th-st. Apply to

F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 14 Wall-st., }
SMITH CLIFT, No. 102 Broadway, } Executors.

FOR SALE—THE TWO FIVE-STORY BRICK buildings, Nos. 222 and 224 6th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; lots 80 feet deep, buildings 62 feet deep, with stores and finished basements; each of the upper floors completely arranged for two families. Apply to HOLT & COMPANY, No. 57 Water-st.

FARM FOR SALE—IN ORANGE CO., N. Y., 6 miles from Newburgh, adjoining Orange Lake, 196 acres, two good dwellings, and necessary outbuildings; good water, wood land, and plenty of fruit; possession 1st of April next; terms to suit. H. A. SPAFARD, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, or No. 150 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON 112TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs., four three-story high-stoop brick houses, 20x45; sites half the block; all modern improvements; in complete order; price $6,500. For permits, apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STEAM SAW, PLANing and grist mill, with superior engine, 300 feet wharf, 2½ acres land, handsome cottage, brick office, coal and lumber sheds; in immediate vicinity of the City. Will be sold at a great bargain.

PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

AVOID HIGH RENTS.—BUY WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES, 122 designs and plans, and build a house in the country. Price $1 50, post-paid.

GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD,
Publishers, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story and basement brick house, containing all the modern improvements, within forty minutes' ride from Wall-st. For further particulars apply to S. V. SMITH, No. 306 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BERGEN COUNTY, N. J., TEN miles from Hoboken, near Passaic Village, on Passaic River, 150 acres very choice and rich land, on which are some beautiful building sites. Apply to

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE FINEST country residence in Queens County; house large; gas, hot and cold water; green-houses; all modern improvements; situated at Jamaica. Apply to AARON A. DEGRAUW, No. 242 South-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES, ON PARTItion-st., between Converse and Ferris sts., Brooklyn; two-story, basement and cellar, 16.8x36; lot 100 feet; $2,500 can remain on mortgage. Price $4,000 each. Apply to ALONZO HUTCHINS, No. 23 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND PLOT OF GROUND, 80 feet x 102.2 inches, north side of 15th-st., 70 feet west 3d-av. Lot 25x100, Northwest corner of 7th-av. and 54th-st.; lot 20x88. On Broadway, near 54th-st. Apply to MOORE & BROWN, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 419 WEST 23D-st., (London Terrace;) has all modern conveniences. Price $12,000. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN, No. 72 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM, MILE AND a half from Bronxville, Westchester County; 34 acres; good improvements. Price $16,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FIRST-CLASS STABLE FOR SALE—ON 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., nearly new, with room for eight horses and four dwelling-rooms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW ROCHELLE, A FINE country seat for $20,000; one for $15,000; one for $8,500; one for $6,000; one for $4,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, with dwelling-houses, barns, &c., within two miles of Morristown, N. J. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE COAL AND WOOD lands in the McKean Co. Coal District, near Wetmore Station, Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania. Terms low. Address WETMORE, Box 32 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS LARGE brown-stone house and lot, No. 35 West 18th-st. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Inquire of ROOME & WELLS, 167 9th-av.

FOR SALE.

FORT HAMILTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Elegant country seat on the river bank, with unsurpassed views of the Lower Bay, the fortifications and opposite shore of Staten Island, Sandy Hook, the ocean, &c. The site overlooks the steamboat landing, and the many ocean steamers, ships, pilot-boats and yachts that pass through the Narrows present a moving picture of great beauty. There is fine fishing and boating just at hand. The house contains two parlors, six bedrooms, with extra room in the tower, good kitchen and basement, store, coal and milk rooms. The grounds contain nearly one and a half acres of land, with Brooklyn City Railroad cars passing every 15 minutes within a few steps, making it easily accessible in all weathers. For more particulars and price, inquire of

H. & J. HOPKINS, No. 140 Reade-st., New-York,
or to WM. S. SEARS, Fort Hamilton.

FOR SALE—LEONARD-ST. PROPERTY, WEST of West Broadway. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence for a man of business; one hour from the City; accessible by rail at almost every hour of the day; in the village of Flushing, L. I., within 3 minutes' walk of the present depot, and 2 minutes from the terminus of the new railroad now building to New-York, or from the steamboat landing; an elegant and spacious mansion, with barn, vault, &c., and 1½ acres of land, in the most complete state of improvement; a great number and variety of the choicest fruit and shade trees, vines, shrubs and plants, full grown; box edgings, gravel paths, flag walks, &c.; situation airy and free from annoyances, embosomed in ornamental nurseries, sheltered and cheerful in Winter, delightful and retired in Summer; stores, churches and schools immediately at hand; a rare combination of city and country advantages. Terms reasonable. Call or address JAMES R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

A FAMILY WISHING TO MAKE AN ADVANTAGEOUS settlement on a valuable landed estate, in one of the healthiest and pleasantest localities in Dutchess County, within three hours of New-York, will have the opportunity by applying to the subscriber. The property comprises about 185 acres productive land, with very superior buildings. The house is spacious as well as excellent, and the property completely adapted either for a first-class farmer, a private school, a gentleman's residence, or for the entertainment of Summer guests. Price $24,000, but worth nearer $30,000. A person wishing such a place might look for it a lifetime, and then not do as well. Another 100 acres of ploughing, pasturing and woodland can be added if desired.

C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 37 and 38.

LONG BRANCH AND SHREWSBURY.—For sale, the valuable and very desirable property at Rumsen's Neck, Shrewsbury, N. J., opposite the ocean, and within sight of Long Branch, lately the residence of Henry P. Havens, deceased, consisting of roomy dwelling-house, in good order, suitable for a large family or Summer boarding-house, with barns, stables, sheds, &c., and about 30 acres of excellent farming land; possession immediately.

ALSO,

A magnificent building site directly opposite, with about 27 acres of good land; road good; two lines of railroad within a half hour's ride; with much to recommend the property to persons locating in this delightful and growing section of country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or DAVID B. KEELER, Tradesman's Fire Insurance Company.

FOR SALE—AT A MODERATE PRICE, A FURNished country seat, situated on the Byram River, opposite the village of Port Chester, and about half a mile from the depot; it comprises four acres of land, a dwelling house, with eleven rooms, a large barn and other outbuildings, two fine gardens, a well of excellent water, abundance of shade and fruit trees, including cherries, quinces, grapes and an apple orchard; the house is beautifully located on a hill sloping directly to the water, and the view is unsurpassed. Address B. H., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS FURnished country residence, delightfully situated within twenty minutes' driving distance of New-York, suitable for a Summer or Winter residence; is completely furnished, with everything requisite for housekeeping; has all modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, bath, furnace, range, &c. Also, a splendid stable, carriage-house and billiard-room. Is very desirable for a business man, or gentleman of leisure. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—In a village in Westchester County, about 40 miles from New-York, two hours' ride per Harlem Railroad, and on the line of the New-York, Housatonic and Northern Railroad, now building, containing about 10 acres of first-class land, with good dwelling and outbuildings; a very desirable place for a gentleman wishing a pleasant and healthy country seat; in its vicinity are several fine lakes. For particulars inquire of S. D. SKILLIN, No. 101 Water-st., New-York.

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—FOR sale the property known as Lewis Terrace, West Morrisania, N. Y., situated on high ground, very healthy and commands one of the finest views around New-York; is on a line with 155th-st.; very desirable for persons doing business in the City on account of its easy access by 3d-av., 5th-av., or Harlem Railroad; the houses were built by days' work in the most substantial manner, and contains all the comforts of a City residence; are ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to P. & H. LEWIS, Importers, No. 412 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a beautiful place, in fine order, bath, gas, furnace, &c., with about half an acre of ground; unsurpassed view; neighborhood unexceptionable, five minutes' walk from depot; two large parlors, library and large dining or sitting-room on first floor; stable and carriage-house, with water and gas. Completely furnished, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Address Box No. 3,014 New-York City Post-office.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I., 13 miles by rail from the City, containing 100 acres of garden land, in the highest fertility, with handsome and convenient buildings; situation one of the pleasantest and healthiest on the island. Besides being a very desirable suburban residence, this property affords the basis for an exceedingly profitable agricultural industry. Price $18,000, and warranted cheap. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Rooms Nos. 37 and 38.

FOR SALE—AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, within five minutes' walk of the ferry, on Richmond-st., near Elizabeth-st., a two-story cottage house and lot, 75 by 130 feet, with stable. The grounds are well laid out with fruit, trees, grape vines, &c. The place will be sold low for cash. Inquire of J. L. BRUMLEY, No. 52 Murray-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE—Twenty miles from New-York; thirty acres, two thousand feet of water-front; house, green-house, barn, stables, gardener's cottage, fruit-house, a most complete plantation, vineyard and all other fruits in bearing; scenery and healthfulness unsurpassed, on the Hudson. Particulars by HENRY A. CASSEBEEN, No. 57 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., A house and five city lots, beautifully situated on Fairview-av., two blocks from Jersey City and Bergen horse-cars; 30 minutes to Jersey City Ferry; has a good well of water, cistern, a variety of fruit and flowers of several years' growth. Apply on the premises.

W. B. MESSERVE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE LARGE country seat of R. F. Carman, at High Bridge, with nine acres of land and water front; house first class, with coach-house and stable, gardener's house, two graperies, green-house, rose-house, ice-house, with gas and water; garden the best on this island, and possession immediately. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 106 West 31st-st.

$20,000.—FINE AND NEWLY FURNISHED four-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x55x100; complete order; 35th-st., near Park-av.; immediate possession. Also, a pretty three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 15x50x100; 33d-st., near 7th-av.; $16,000.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$12,000.—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A first-class and stylish residence, fourteen rooms, modern improvements, 1½ acre garden, fruit, shade, &c.; beautifully located near the Park. Others, variously located, convenient to the city, $3,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$5,000.—FOR SALE, IN WEST MORRISANIA, two blocks from railroad depot and five minutes' walk from horse railroad, one hour from City Hall, a convenient two-story extension house, containing nine rooms, marble mantels, &c.; lot 65x120. Address G. H. W., New-York County National Bank, 14th-st., and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—THREE HYDROSTATIC PRESSES, made by Hoe & Co.; two of 500 and one of 250 tons, with beam pump for driving same, in good order and suitable for printers. Apply to or address the NEW-YORK CONDENSING COMPANY, No. 192 Front-st., New-York.

BY MACOMBER & STAATS, AUCTIONeers, No. 78 Broadway, Room No. 36. Central Park Lots.—Furnished house West 25th-st., near Fifth-av. Hotel; also, furnished and unfurnished houses in Brooklyn, at all prices and elegant locations; also, farms everywhere.

HUDSON RIVER.—SEVENTY ACRES WITH or without buildings, directly on the east bank of the Hudson, 1½ hours from 31st-st.; spring water throughout the house, hot and cold; furnace, &c.; fruit in abundance; 35 miles river view. Address A., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDID FARM AT MILLSTONE, N. J.—100 acres; 15 wood; two fine apple orchards; good 2½-story house; 11 rooms; large barn; three carriage-houses; two cow-houses; farm well watered. A first-class farm, only $12,000.

PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front dwelling house, No. 77 West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house, 20x50; lot, 20x100.5; price, $22,500; has been put in splendid order, and is the cheapest house offered in the city; immediate possession.

BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., in 22d-st., a three-story house, in first-rate order, with the entire elegant furniture, at the low price of $23,000; possession April 1; also, a three-story house in 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with or without furniture. J. K. POND, No. 586 6th-av., near 34th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 408 Madison-st., and No. 301 Monroe-st., extending from street to street, and situated near the Allaire Works, and the junction of Grand-st. Apply to EMOTT, VANCOTT & JENKS, No. 15 Nassau-st., or H. P. LEAKE, No. 136 Laurens-st.

STATEN ISLAND—ONE HOUR FROM CITY—FOR SALE—20 acres, mansion 50x50 feet, extension 20x30, lodge 18x30, barn, extensive views, splendid park, perfectly healthy. Terms favorable. Apply to T. BOND, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A TWO-STORY, basement and extension cottage house, in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., with ground equal to three lots, well filled with choice fruits. For particulars apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Two hours' ride from City; twenty acres of land, house, barn, &c., new; plenty of fruit, sea bathing, excellent water. Price, $6,000. Apply to KETCHEL & JELLIFFE, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 78.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-STORY AND BASEment frame house, beautifully and perfectly adapted for two families, with 56 years' valuable ground lease; rent only 2½ per cent. on value of ground. Inquire on premises, No. 20 West 43d-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, CHEAP, THE elegant marble residence No. 29 2d-place. Apply to E. P. BEACH, No. 33 2d-place, or No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE EXpensive furniture, an elegant residence on Madison-av.; stable can be had if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brown-stone house and lot No. 98 East 49th-st., near Lexington-av.; house in perfect order throughout. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 33 Bank st.; size 25x50x95 feet; possession May 1, 1866; can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock; price $11,000. J. & W. DENHAM, 8th-av. and 18th-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT ENGLISH BASEment house No. 429 5th-av., with or without chandeliers, mirrors, carpets, cornices, &c. Apply on the premises, between 11 and 3 P. M.

A FINE BUSINESS LOCATION IN THE COUNTRY FOR SALE—A great bargain; store, dwelling, barn, shed, two tenant houses, &c., in good order. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A PARCEL OF LOTS ON 10TH-AV. and 106th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

DRAINAGE AND LANDSCAPE.

We make surveys, plans and estimates for the drainage and improvement of farms, country seats, parks, cemeteries, &c.; also, take charge of and superintend the work in all its branches. CHICKERING & CO.,
Drainage, Landscape and Civil Engineers,
No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE AND stable in 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in perfect order. Apply to HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.,

A very desirable residence on the banks of the East River, opposite 65th-st., New-York, about one mile from Hunter's Point, 34th-st. and James-slip Ferries.

The property consists of three or five acres of land, well stocked with a large variety of the choicest fruit, roses, shrubbery and shade trees.

The dwelling is commodious, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower-baths, &c.; large barn, outhouses and excellent well of water.

ALSO, FOR SALE—In the Village of Ravenswood, on the East River, several beautiful cottages and other houses, varying in size and containing from eight to fourteen rooms. Their situation for attraction and convenience to the City of New-York cannot be surpassed in its vicinity.

For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of houses can be seen, from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house, furnished and in complete order, on 34th-st. Price $30,000.

ALSO,

A very handsome three-story high-basement brick house on 31st-st. Price $18,000.

ALSO,

A neat little basement house, very complete and in good order on 36th-st. Price $9,000. For permits apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 445 5th-av.

CHEAP RENT.

Farm for sale to close an estate; one of the finest farms in New-Jersey, on the Woodbridge and Rahway Railroad; station on the premises; trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. five trains a day. Price $13,000. For particulars apply to JOHN J. MORRIS, No. 58 University-place, or A. H. BRITTON, Globe Fire Insurance Co.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY IN TARRYtown belonging to the estate of Jacob Requa, deceased; there is a fine wharf and an extensive water front; a good dwelling, 28x30, and a storehouse 18x27; the measurement of the entire premises is about 81 feet by 700 feet. An opportunity is hereby offered for the purchase of a property well suited for manufacturing or commercial purposes, and can be purchased at a price to make it an inducement for parties seeking an investment. The Hudson River Railroad depot is very near, and a good depth of water at the wharf. For further information and a map of the premises, apply to J. M. REQUA, No. 23 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN S. Havens, situated in the village of Patchogue, L. I., one mile from and overlooking the great South Bay, which is noted for its magnificent fishing, gunning, oystering, &c.; the house is new, 31x40, two-and-a-half story, cedar shingles and slate roof; piazzo and cupola; good cellar, kitchen attached, 15x20; 11 rooms; 18 acres of splendid land; walks nicely laid out; suitable outbuildings, and one-quarter of a mile from the Eagle Hotel; terms easy; title perfect; possession immediately. Price $8,000. For further particulars address E. EDWARDS, Patchogue, L. I.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT—AT ASTORIA, on the East River, five miles from Fulton Ferry; hourly communication with the City by steamboats. To rent, three large, furnished houses; healthy locations and fine grounds; good view of the river; short distance from the landing; all the requisite outbuildings.

Also, for sale, house and grounds on Wardell-st., 150x150 feet; a good view and healthy location.

Also, to rent at Ravenswood, a stone cottage and grounds. Apply to

A. H. STEVENS, No. 158 Pearl-st.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—From forty to fifty acres under fine cultivation; pleasantly located in Woodbridge, N. J., within ten minutes' walk of depot, on main road to Perth Amboy; house well arranged for comfort and convenience, containing twelve large rooms on first and second floors, large hall, front and back piazzas; abundance of water in and out of house; numerous outbuildings; good variety fruit; large, productive garden; fine locust grove. Apply to E. A. WETMORE, No. 3 Stone-st., New-York, or at Woodbridge Depot.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage house, No. 320 West 24th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., with lease of lot; ground rent $70 per annum for the next 21 years, with further renewals; house contains the modern improvements, and is in complete order; good neighborhood. Price $4,500. Apply to J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., A SHORT distance from the depot, a new modern-built house, fourteen rooms, with nearly two acres of land, situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Inquire at the depot, Greenwich, or of D. B. MEAD, No. 47 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE NEW three-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick house, with brick extension, three rooms deep, with open garret; furnace all new and in perfect order. Situated on Gates-av., between Clinton-av. and Hamilton-st. Inquire on the premises of J. KIRBY, builder.

A NEAT HOUSE HANDSOMELY LOCATED just above Harlem, on Harlem Railroad, near depot, handy to City, for sale; two lots in garden. Price $3,800. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor.

FOR SALE LOW, AT NEWARK, N. J., A DEsirable residence in the centre of the city, within five minutes of the depots; has 16 rooms with modern improvements, a large garden, with fruit and shrubbery. Apply at No. 59 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE LOW ON EASY TERMS—THE high-stoop house, No. 5 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, near Broadway and the South 7th-st. ferry. Inquire of WM. MORGAN, Manufacturers' Bank, Williamsburgh, or of J. RUSSELL, No. 54 West 28th-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE near Tremont, 12 minutes from Depot; both hot and cold water, &c.; near an acre, with fine stables; flagged walk to the house from Depot. Price, $8,000. Apply to W. C. DEMEREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester County.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL, A FOUR-STORY and basement high-stoop brown-stone house and furniture, in thorough good order; on south side of 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire of WM. GALE, Jr., No. 487 Broadway.

A NEAT TWO-STORY HOUSE IN RAHWAY, pleasantly situated, convenient to depot, churches and schools. Inquire of M. C. C., No. 42 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—THREE FOUR-story brown-stone houses; have all the improvements; near 3d and 2d avs. cars and steamboat landing; $8,500 each; terms easy. S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner of 121st-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO VALUABLE LOTS known as Nos. 103 and 105 Bleecker-st., northwest corner of Greene, and together being 50 by 100 feet. Inquire on the corner.

FOR SALE—ON LONG ISLAND, 20 ACRES OF land, highly cultivated, suitable for truck or gardening purposes, adjacent to railroad and water conveyance. Apply to ISAAC A. BIGGS, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR sale at Rahway; good buildings, fruit, &c., from 1 to 50 acres, from $2,500 to $10,000. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 88 ACRES, NEAR Rye Depot, well located, good building, orchard of choice fruits, well fenced and watered.

S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN-STONE store, No. 26 Dey-st.; the 5-story brick store No. 50 Vesey-st.; the 5-story brick store No. 313 Washington-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the elegant and elegantly furnished brown-stone house, No. 40 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—THE WELL-known property No. 22 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Inquire of GEO. ATWATER, No. 56 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 9 GRAMercy Park, East 20th-st., 26.8x92. For further particulars apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 74 Wall-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

STATEN ISLAND.—WANTED, FOR THE SUMmer, for a family of three persons, a small furnished house or cottage, with stable, on elevated ground on Staten Island. Any family expecting to be absent through the Summer and desiring their house well taken care of, with a moderate rent, may address a note to H. J., Box No. 1,473 New-York Post-office. Satisfactory reference given.

HOUSE.—I WANT TO HIRE A MODERATE-sized house for a private family, and not have the life-blood squeezed out in the shape of rent; any one who has a house to let on reasonable terms, and will give possession before or after, but not on the 1st of May, can let me know at No. 54 Wall-st., office of the Baltic Insurance Company. JAMES W. HALE.

FARM WANTED—OF EASY ACCESS TO the city; 12 to 20 acres, with fair buildings and good land, near a depot; if made an object crops and farm tools would be taken. Address, giving location, full description and lowest price, STARR, Box No. 4,043 New-York Post-office.

FARM WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED FARmer and gardener wants to hire a farm or take one on shares, in a good location for marketing. Address FARMER, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE TENANT, to rent or lease, from May 1, a small house in a respectable neighborhood, with modern improvements, between 10th and 14th sts., west of 6th-av.; rent from $500 to $900 per annum. Address F. H. J., Station C, New-York.

ROOMS WANTED—ABOVE 14TH-ST., BEtween 4th and 8th av., two or three rooms, well furnished, for a gentleman, wife and daughter, with or without board; if without board, some small cooking privileges will be required. Address N., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, stating terms, number and size of rooms.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE IN THE COUNtry, with not less than one acre of land, in exchange for a house and lot in Ewen-st., near Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 96 St. Mark's-place, New-York, between 4 and 6 P. M.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, not above Hastings, with stabling; a short distance from the river will be no objection. Apply at No. 49 Dey-st. J. WILSON.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

VIGELIUS & SEYMOUR,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS IN

LEAF TOBACCO,

Nos. 182 and 184 Pearl-st.

Leaf tobacco received on consignment.

PERSONAL.

ROCHFORT B. GRANGE, FORMERLY at Philadelphia, Washington or Trenton, is requested to communicate with J. S. BURN, Henley-on-Thames, England, or Messrs. WARE & WESTALL, Copthall-court, London, Eng., when he will hear of something much to his advantage.

GUY R. PRENTISS, SUCCESSOR TO the business of Cushman, Goodeve & Co., will hear of something to his interest by calling on J. M. WARDWELL, No. 83 John-st.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1866.

THE GREAT JOHNSON MEETING.

The Committee having charge of the Cooper Institute Meeting, to be held this evening, contemplate a large assemblage. At a meeting held yesterday, Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING was elected to preside, and Mr. HENRY CLEWS was appointed Treasurer.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, will be present and address the audience. Numerous other eminent public speakers are expected to take part in the proceedings. Among these, Postmaster-General Dennison; Hon. Mr. Delano, of Ohio; Hon. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky; Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New-York; and Gov. Ogilby, of Illinois.

It is expected that Lieut.-Gen. Grant will gratify the audience by his presence for a short time early in the evening.

A display of FIREWORKS will follow the close of the proceedings.

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

The Citizens of New-York, who sustained the National Authority in the War against the Rebellion, who approve the general principles announced by the President in his Annual Message to Congress, and also in his recent Veto Message, and who earnestly desire to promote harmony in the Public Councils of the Country, to the end that full Constitutional Relations between the Federal Government and all the States in the Union may be speedily established, are invited to assemble at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d instant, at 7:30 o'clock.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

William C. Bryant,	James Brown,
A. A. Low,	S. B. Chittenden,
George Opdyke,	Shepherd Knapp,
Moses H. Grinnell,	P. C. Calhoun,
Benj. R. Winthrop,	R. M. Blatchford,
Isaac N. Phelps,	F. S. Winston,
Geo. H. Warren,	Edward H. Coster,
H. H. Van Dyck,	Charles Harriman,
Henry Clews,	Wm. H. Neilson,
A. C. Kingsland,	John A. Parker,
Simeon Draper,	Aaron Vanderpoel,
Henry E. Davies, Jr.,	Israel O. Low,
Tim. G. Churchill,	E. H. Lyman,
S. C. Williams,	David Dudley Field,
Saml. Wetmore,	Stewart Brown,
Henry Berg,	Daniel C. Kingsland,
Howard L. Parmele,	Richard Schell,
F. W. Coggill,	John C. Jackson,
Jos. B. Varnum,	S. Jaudon,
Effingham Townsend,	Andrew Carrigan,
Marshall O. Roberts,	Moses F. Odell,
Richard D. Lathrop,	Wed. W. Clarke,
James Wadsworth,	W. B. Dinsmore,
Paul Spofford,	J. D. Jones,
George Briggs,	Arthur Leary,
James Stuart,	Wm. Butler Duncan,
Leonard W. Jerome,	Elisha Riggs,
Paul S. Forbes,	Erastus C. Benedict,
James Kelly,	Abram Lent,
Abram Wakeman,	Thomas Murphy,
E. P. Cowles,	Joseph Stuart,
Ezra Nye,	H. W. T. Mali,
Stephen Hyatt,	G. W. Burnham,
Ethan Allen,	Charles L. Frost,
C. Winthrop,	Francis Skiddy,
C. H. Lilienthal,	Robert Schell,
Daniel Devlin,	Thomas S. Smith,
R. T. Sherman,	Lawrence Jerome,
James K. Place,	Daniel S. Dickinson,
J. Delamater,	Wm. M. Walton,
Josiah Hedden,	Joseph W. Alsop,

And more than two thousand others.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, RICHELIEU; OR, THE CONSPIRACY. Characters by Edwin Booth, Charles Barron, J. H. Taylor, John Dyott, W. A. Donaldson, C. Kemble Mason, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 8¼ o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Messrs. J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, George Becks, E. B. Holmes, H. Danvers, E. Barry, Rendle, Nell; Misses Mary Wells, Farren, Maeder, Burke, H. Chapman, Everett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock—SOCIETY. Characters by Messrs. Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Geo. Holland, Holsten, W. H. Norton, J. C. Williamson, Miss Madeline Henriques, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Emma Le Brun, Mrs. Timoney and Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE TWO FRIENDS and WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN. Characters by Mrs. John Wood, Miss Eliza Newton, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE BLACK DOMINO and BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST. Characters by Messrs. W. A. Mestayer, Clarke, Pearson and Higgins; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Maeder, Mrs. Mark Smith.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, UNCLE SOLON SHINGLE and LIVE INDIAN. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

WOOD'S THEATRE.
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, ATONEMENT; OR, THE CHILD STEALER. Characters by Messrs. Barton Hill, G. C. Davenport, Miss Lucille Western, Miss H. Osborne, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss A. Seidler.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7 o'clock, JOCRISSE, THE JUGGLER, BLUE DWARF and ST. VALENTINE'S DAY. Characters by Messrs. G. C. Boniface, Thompson, Grisdale, Brookes, Mrs. W. G. Jones.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, JACK and GILL WENT UP THE HILL, and a Favorite Farce. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, C. K. Fox, Master Timothy and Mlle. Martinetti.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MOSES; OR, ISRAEL IN EGYPT. MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES, &C. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Feb. 22, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE, EVENING at 8. ENGLISH STEEPLECHASE, THE SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER; SPORTS AND PASTIMES IN FAIRY LAND. THE KNIGHTS OF THE MARDI-GRAS.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7½ o'clock, BLACKSMITH'S JUBILEE; ICE ON PARLE FRANCAIS; THE LIVE INGIN. Characters by Dan Bryant, Little Mac, Rollin Howard, Neise Seymour, Dave Reed, Neil Bryant, &c.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 845 Broadway.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, Feb. 22—Exhibition of Bierstadt's last work, STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, for the benefit of the "Nursery and Child's Hospital."

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st., between Court and Clinton sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, Italian Opera, LA SONNAMBULA. Characters by Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mlle. Ficher, Signors E. Irfre, Antonucci. Conductor, Signor Torriani.

DERBY ART GALLERY,
No. 625 Broadway.
Exhibition of Huntington's great National Painting, THE REPUBLICAN COURT.

HOPE CHAPEL.
Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 22, commencing at 8 o'clock. CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, setting forth the duty of expressing through Congress the national gratitude to the officers, soldiers and sailors of our army and navy. A petition in favor of extending the right of suffrage to women was presented by Mr. HENDERSON. After a lively and pleasant debate on this subject, the House joint resolution to encourage telegraphic communication between the Eastern and Western Continents was taken up, and sent back to the House for concurrence in certain verbal amendments made by the Senate. A resolution to adjourn over till Friday was adopted, to give members an opportunity to attend the funeral services in commemoration of HENRY WINTER DAVIS. Mr. FESSENDEN then moved to take up the House concurrent resolution, declaring that no Senator or representative from the States lately in rebellion, shall be admitted into either House until Congress shall have declared such States to be entitled to representation. After some debate, in which Mr. BUCKALEW, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. COWAN, Mr. SUMNER and Mr. FESSENDEN took part, objection being made to the consideration of the resolution, Mr. FESSENDEN gave notice that he would call it up on Friday next. Mr. LANE, of Kansas, gave notice that on Friday he should bring in a bill to continue in force the present Freedmen's Bureau. The Amendment to the Constitution on representation, was taken up, and Mr. BUCKALEW addressed the Senate on the general subject of representation, and in opposition to the amendment. Replies were made by Senators ANTHONY and WILSON, and the Senate then adjourned till Friday.

In the House, Mr. GARFIELD caused to be read the resolution of the Union members of the Ohio Legislature, passed in caucus, approving the action of the House of Representatives. The motion of Mr. STEVENS to reconsider the vote by which the resolution on the representation of the lately rebellious States was past, was taken up and laid on the table by a vote of 108 yeas to 37 nays. Leave was asked to report a resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means declaring it inexpedient to make any change in the duty on distilled spirits. Objection was made. Mr. LAFLIN offered a resolution directing the head of each department to inform Congress the cost of printing and paper for the year 1865. It was adopted. The Indiana election case was then taken up. After a brief debate, further consideration of the case was postponed until Friday next, and the House proceeded to the consideration of the Loan Bill. It was discussed at length by Mr. MORRILL, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. HOOPER and Mr. KELLY, when its further consideration was postponed till Wednesday.

GENERAL NEWS.

From Chili intelligence is received that the rumored mediation of France and England in the war between that country and Spain was not favorably regarded. It was not expected that Spain would voluntarily relinquish her pretensions. The Spanish fleet had concentrated at Valparaiso in a threatening attitude. An engagement had taken place between a part of the blockading fleet and the garrison at Caldervilla. The assailants were repulsed. The retirement of Mr. NELSON, the United States Minister, was announced, and was received with universal expressions of regret. A quarrel had arisen between Chili and Uruguay, growing out of the refusal of the latter to allow Chilian privateers to bring the Spanish prizes they may capture into her ports. The offended Uruguayan Government had issued a decree prohibiting the arrival and sale of prizes, and threatening with severe penalties all who should infringe upon the neutrality laws.

The debate on the Franchise Bill in the Tennessee Legislature has consummated in a dead lock, the opponents of the bill declining to answer to their names, and thereby reducing the number of members present to less than a quorum. In the excitement consequent on this proceeding, Mr. Speaker HEISKELL jumped excitedly from his seat, called MULLINS "a liar," hurled his mallet at his head, and called for a pistol to shoot him. Members gathered in haste around the belligerents; deadly pale faces could be seen on every side; several pistols significantly made their appearance; and for some moments a general fight seemed imminent. The bill excludes from the franchise all who have borne arms in the rebellion or in any way given it countenance.

A resolution has been reported in the Maine Legislature that the Governor, the Chief-Justice of the S. J. Court, and the President of the Senate, *ex officio*, be constituted a Commission to secure the erection of a monument to the memory of the sons of Maine, who have fallen in the defence of the Government during the late rebellion. The resolution appropriates the sum of $30,000 for this purpose.

The Special Commission for the trial of the Fenians, has completed its labors in Dublin. Of forty-one prisoners thirty-six have been convicted. One of the Judges said that the result of the trials was to prove that the feeling of the respectable people in the country was strongly opposed to the Fenian conspiracy.

The bill before the North Carolina Legislature granting to freedmen the right of testifying in the courts, has been so amended as to preclude its taking effect until all matters of jurisdiction now referred to the Freedmen's Bureau shall be turned over to the civil authorities.

The very brilliant display of the Aurora Borealis, which was observed in this City on Wednesday night, extended over a large portion of the Northern States. At Philadelphia the lines of the telegraph companies were worked without the use of the batteries.

The merchant tailors are represented in Washington by a delegation urging an amendment to the Internal Revenue law. They say that the $60 on a thousand of gross receipts now required is an excessive rate.

The Registry Bill before the West Virginia Legislature disfranchising all who aided or abetted the rebellion, has passed the Houses of Delegates—yeas 38, nays 6.

A bill has been reported by a joint select committee of the Tennessee Legislature which excludes all rebels of every grade from the ballot-box, and is likely to pass the House with a few modifications.

The Fenian Congress continued its session at Pittsburgh yesterday. President ROBERTS offered his resignation, and recommended the election of Gen. SWEENEY.

The trial of JAMES GLENNOR, at Elizabeth, N. J., for the murder of his wife, has terminated in a conviction of the accused, accompanied by a recommendation to clemency.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have purchased the Richmond and Chicago Road, and intend laying a double track from Dayton, Ohio, to Richmond, Ind.

Orders have been issued from Washington, in compliance with the report of the Investigating Committee, to remove sixty buildings from Old Point Comfort. The work of destruction has commenced.

Gen. LEW WALLACE has settled down to the practice of law at Crawfordsville, Ind. He disclaims any desire to engage in Mexican fillibustering.

LOCAL NEWS.

To-day being WASHINGTON'S Birthday, all the Civil Courts in the City adjourned yesterday afternoon to Friday morning. The Jurors summoned for Thursday, (to-day,) to appear in Part II. of the Circuit Court, before Justice CLERKE, are notified, by order of the County Clerk, to appear at 10 A. M. on Friday, in the General Term Room. City Judge RUSSEL and Justice BARNARD of the Oyer and Terminer, will hold their respective Courts to-day. The Legislature of this State, in March last, made WASHINGTON'S Birthday a legal holiday.

The trial of the action entitled JOHN B. SICKLES vs. WM. R. SINEY, already reported, was concluded yesterday by the Jury rendering a verdict of $1,115 for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover the sum of $10,000 from the defendant, who at the time, Dec. 11, 1863, was the proprietor of a line of stages running from East Houston-street through the Bowery, Chatham-street, Park-row and Broadway to South Ferry. The plaintiff undertook to cross Broadway, in the vicinity of St. Paul's Church. When he was part away across the pole of defendant's stage struck him, knocked him down and one wheel of the vehicle passed over his lower limbs. The question on the trial was principally, whether the driver of the stage had been guilty of negligence in driving at the rate, and on the side of the street where he did drive.

At a meeting of the American Institute, Tuesday evening, the newly-elected President, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, having been introduced by Mr. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Vice-President of the Institute, addressed the members at some length, and advised, among other things, that the Institute take measures for the erection of a suitable edifice wherein to hold a perpetual Fair. About a hundred persons were made members of the Institute. President GREELEY appointed Mr. JOHN W. CHAMBERS Clerk and Mr. DAVID M. JACOBUS Messenger for the ensuing year, and the salary of the Corresponding Secretary was fixed at $2,000. The report of the Committee on By-Laws was laid over to the next meeting, the Trustees were empowered to negotiate for the sale of the Institute's property at No. 531 Broadway, and after desultory discussion a recess was taken until Tuesday evening a fortnight hence.

At the meeting of the Board of Education, last evening, President MCLEAN in the chair, the salaries of teachers in the colored schools were advanced twenty per cent., the increase to date from the 1st of January last. The proposition elicited much discursive discussion. It appearing that whenever the Board has restored teachers whom the School Trustees have dismissed, the Trustees have wantonly reduced these instructors' salaries to merely nominal sums, the Board adopted a resolution depriving Trustees of the power of fixing the salaries of the teachers.

On Monday evening a Council of Congregational Churches of this City met in the church in Forty-first-street, and resolved to recommend to the churches the effort being made to organize a new society, under the pastoral care of Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT. The church now has some seventy members who propose to furnish a church-property worth $40,000, provided $12,000 of that sum be raised by neighboring churches.

Police Commissioners ACTON, BERGEN and MCMURRAY tried fifty-five cases yesterday. Among the distinguished visitors at the Trial Chamber were Ex-Mayor GEORGE HALL, of Brooklyn, and Justice MICHAEL CONNOLLY, of the Fourth District Police Court. Mr. BENJAMIN F. MANIERRE, the newly-chosen Police Commissioner, visited Police Headquarters, and was closeted an hour with President ACTON. There are already hosts of applications for positions under the new Health Commission.

The defence in the case of JOHN CAHILL, accused of the murder of Policeman DURYEA, in the Court of General Sessions, was completed yesterday with the exception of the examination of one witness, who will appear and give his testimony to-day. Counsel will then sum up, and the case will be given to the Jury.

CHARLES WHITE, aged 45, jumped from a third-story window of his residence, No. 47 Amity-street, into the yard beneath, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. He sustained a compound fracture of one leg and other serious injuries about the body. It is thought that he cannot recover.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of JOHN OXBURGH, late a brakeman on the Hudson River Railroad, who was run over on Saturday last by a freight-train, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MICHAEL CURRY, driving recklessly through Avenue B, near Fifth-street, on Tuesday evening, ran over ALEXANDER KLUTZ, a German, seriously injuring him. CURRY was arrested and committed to await the results of KLUTZ's injuries.

Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a decree of divorce in the case of ELLEN KOBLE vs. GODFRIED KOBLE. The custody of the child is awarded to the plaintiff.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday unanimously adopted resolutions indorsing the action of President JOHNSON, in vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.

The case of ORAM was continued in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, and will probably be concluded to-day.

The pupils of the Cooper Union celebrated WASHINGTON'S Birthday, in the great hall of the Institute, last evening. There was a large attendance.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening, the subject of cholera was discussed. Papers were read by Drs. NUTTING and GRISCOM.

At the sale of Pittston coal yesterday, prices declined from $1 to $2 25 per ton. Nearly one-half of the coal offered was withdrawn.

An advance of 1 per cent. in the rates for money to the stock and gold brokers was established yesterday, but the supply was easy at the advance. and the railway speculation, after being depressed in the morning, recovered, and closed rather higher than on Tuesday. Government stocks steady. Gold dull at 137¼@137¾. Exchange 108¾@108⅞ per cent.

Most kinds of produce and merchandise were lightly dealt in yesterday. The main inquiry was for cotton and whisky, which were firmer, and breadstuffs and provisions, which were heavy and irregular. Freights were quiet.

The Meeting at the Cooper Institute.

We publish a call for a meeting to sustain the President. Only brief time was given to obtain signatures, and it received thousands. Few, indeed, even hesitated, and scarcely any one refused. The unanimity of sentiment in favor of the President is equally a surprise and a gratification, nor does it come too soon. The recklessness of Congress required this admonition. Well for those who have surrendered their judgment and their votes to a caucus dictator, if they open their eyes and assert their individuality in season.

The Situation.

If it were possible at the present time to find an intelligent observer, unbiased in either way by contending partisans, he would be constrained to bear testimony to the forbearance, the moderation, the consistent devotion to the Constitution and the Union, by which ANDREW JOHNSON has been distinguished from the first moment of his elevation to power. In an especial manner have these qualities been displayed since the commencement of the present session of Congress. Uninfluenced by the temptations of power or the appeals and threats of the Radical members, he has pursued the even tenor of his way with a firmness not marred by arrogance, and a clearness of purpose which has preserved him from mistake. He has neither attempted to dictate terms, nor succumbed to the dictation by which others have sought to influence his conduct. Insolence he has met with reason. Threats he has turned aside by an appeal to the calm judgment of the country. Radical fanaticism he has circumvented by a quiet but fearless appeal to the requirements of the Constitution, and the principles which underlie the liberties of the American people.

If the contest between the President and the Radical faction in Congress has at length reached its critical stage, it is not the fault of ANDREW JOHNSON. Heaven knows that he has done all that could be done, short of an abandonment of his position and a desertion of his principles, to avert an open rupture. He has never shrunk from an occasion of expressing his views, and justifying by reason his proclaimed policy; but in no instance has he laid claim to an authority not his own, or suffered himself to be inveigled into partisan intrigue. He has been moderate in the presence of great provocation; dignified and courteous under the pressure of gross insult; and at all times intent upon obeying the Constitution as he understands its principles and provisions.

The moral strength thus acquired by the President confers upon him immeasurable advantages in his present position, and invests his Veto Message with a weight which radicalism will vainly strive to overcome. He has struck no wanton blow, idly incurred no hostility, precipitated no collision which by any possibility he could have avoided. He has simply exercised the constitutional right—no less, no more. Congress passed a bill which he found himself unable to approve; and he has contented himself with an unadorned but masterly exposition of the considerations which swayed his judgment.

We venture to say that no similar document ever so directly, so conclusively, so completely commended itself to the heart and brain of the nation. It teaches no theory, cultivates no crotchet, invokes no passion. Starting with the Constitution as the sole standard of appeal, it tries the leading provisions of the objectionable measure in succession, and in succession shows them to be at variance with the laws which even Congress must obey. The bill is condemned because at variance with the guarantees by which popular liberty is assured; at variance with the safeguards of American society and Government; at variance with the permanent interests of the race over whom an unwise philanthropy would extend a protection which the white man never knew.

The fact that the measure, as it was presented, is superfluous, is brought out plainly by a reference to the law under which a Freedmen's Bureau has for some time been in operation. If the present powers of the Bureau were equal to the emergencies of an enforced emancipation in a time of war, the fair presumption is that, in the main, they are adequate to all just requirements of a time of peace. Defects in the working of the machinery may have been discovered, and for these legislation may provide amendment. But beyond the minor matters of administration there can be no proper ground for change, and even for these Gen. GRANT suggested remedies that do not call for Congressional interference.

Under no circumstances can it be desirable to invest the Bureau with the attributes of permanence. Its creation was tolerable only because the exigencies of war rendered inevitable the use of extraordinary means; its continued existence after these exigencies have passed away would be a scandal and a wrong. If the negroes need permanent protection and provision—if they are to remain a distinct race, to be fed and provided for as a race of paupers—it might with some plausibility be alleged that Slavery was to them a happy and a proper lot. The justification of their emancipation depends upon their ability to take their place in the ranks of self-sustaining labor. The Bureau, therefore, should be regarded as but brief in its duration, and to permit it to assume proportions or exercise functions pertaining to a regularly organized department of the Government, would be to lay the foundation of a system hostile to ordinary civil authority, and in conflict with the genius of our republican institutions. We want no authority among us except the authority which is subordinate to civil law, enacted for the guidance and protection of all men, blacks included. Military authority in any shape would be intolerable were it other than temporary.

A bureau which presupposes a lasting diversity of interests between the white race and the black cannot but be injurious to both. Instead of being a pacifying agency, calculated to develop industry and harmony, it would foster perpetual jealousy and collision; the blacks, favored and specially protected, would settle down into laziness and vicious poverty; the whites, subjected to annoyance by a paltry authority, would cherish feelings growing more and more bitter as time passed on. The separation and alienation of races, which the true friend of the negro would deprecate most strongly, would be rendered unavoidable.

The problem to be solved is, how best to educate the negro into fitness for freedom and self-reliant industry. This should be all. Time is, of course, required for the task, but not the time which a vast organization, controlling enormous sums of money and wielding an enormous amount of patronage, would certainly consume. The inevitable tendency of such an institution would be to grow into permanence, and the danger of this should be guarded against most carefully. Meanwhile, the Bureau renders good service, organized as it is, and the President makes out a good case for objecting to any material enlargement of its power.

The manner in which the President rejects the patronage conferred upon him by the measure, is eminently worthy of the patriotism which has marked his course. To a corrupt or ambitious functionary, the temptation would have been irresistible. An army of office-holders would have been the creatures of his will. Millions upon millions would have been annually subject to his order. With such auxiliaries and such means of acquiring influence, a President might make himself absolute master of the political situation. These considerations, however, had no influence upon the judgment of ANDREW JOHNSON, save that they awakened in him a keener sense of the peril to liberty, economy, and official honesty, attendant upon the bill as it came from the halls of Congress.

And the President declares rightly, that it would be monstrous to force legislation of this character upon States that are deprived of all voice in Congress. Were the Southern representatives in their places, there would be no peculiar injustice in giving expression to the will of a merely radical majority. The question would then be one of principle and expediency. But with the representatives of the South debarred admittance, and their claims passed over insultingly as unworthy of notice, a measure peculiarly affecting Southern interests is neither politic nor right. Not right, because it violates the fundamental principle of popular government. Not politic, because it fosters sectional irritation, keeps alive a sense of sectional injustice, and makes the South a unit against the party having the mastery in Congress.

The views urged by the President in regard to the status of the South in the Union, and the right of the South to be represented at Washington, receive powerful support in the recent decision of the Supreme Court. This court is the constitutional arbiter in the vexed question which enters largely into the differences between the President and Congress; and the circumstance that all the occupants of the bench, with the single exception of Chief-Justice CHASE, have decided, in effect, that the States lately in rebellion are restored to their places in the Union, should silence the village Solons whose hair-splitting arguments fill so large a space in the columns of the official record.

Be the end of the contest between the President and his radical assailants what it may, the country is unequivocally on the side of the former. Before this crisis had been reached, ANDREW JOHNSON was relied upon by the people as the wise, determined and devoted champion of the Union. Unyielding in his warfare against disunion, as preached and practiced by Southern rebels, he was seen to be equally firm in his resistance to disunion schemes promulgated in Congress by Northern fanatics and factionists.

By this veto message he has elevated himself to a yet more commanding position. He stands to-day in the attitude of a patriotic President, exerting himself to stem the torrent of radicalism which threatens to sweep over and ruin the best interests of the country. And the people, as a people, appreciate his efforts, and are rallying to his assistance. Petty party cries and tricks are for the time forgotten. The choice is between the President and a whole Union and the radicals and a broken Union—between the President struggling to uphold the Constitution, and the radicals who would overturn the Constitution—and it is not difficult to prognosticate where will rest the victory.

BROADWAY.—The irreparable damage which the rent-raisers proposed to inflict upon Broadway and the business of the City is already beginning to be felt. We hear of many superb houses, which now enhance its splendor and give it variety and importance, making definite arrangements to move out of it. The largest book and album house on the street, now occupying one of its most imposing buildings, has already rented premises on a side street; and this is but one out of a score of similar cases of which we have heard within a few days. The only choice with many is either to get out of the street or to go out of business altogether; for the present or prospective profits of their business will not justify them in stipulating to pay such egregious rentals as are demanded. We are sorry that such houses should be forced to leave Broadway. Probably the buildings will find temporary tenants, whatever be the price demanded for their lease; but we doubt if they will be such as will long be able to keep up the popular glory of Broadway.

International Trade—Legislation or Treaty?

The Canadian delegates recently at Washington are assailed on their return home with a bitterness which is almost incomprehensible to those who judge of Provincial politics from a distant point. Their proposition to the Committee of Ways and Means is denounced as a surrender of Provincial interests; and they are further attacked for their willingness to base future commercial arrangements upon reciprocal legislation, instead of another treaty.

With the former of these grounds of assault, we, as outsiders, have nothing to do. The question involved lies between the Government and the people of the Province—not between the Province and this country. So far as we can judge, however, the course of Messrs. GALT and HOWLAND at Washington is sustained by the great body of the Provincial press; apparently, indeed, by nearly all but the few journals who reflect the views and echo the aspirations of politicians who, for reasons of their own, are inimical to the ministers composing the delegation. Our correspondent at Ottawa wrote us the other day, that the Province, as a whole, heartily indorses the terms offered, and as we think most unwisely rejected and the statement tallies with information which reaches us through other channels. How could it be otherwise? Everybody in the Province is alive to the importance of reciprocity; everybody there is, or ought to be, aware that reciprocity in its old shape is unattainable; and everybody who will take trouble enough to ascertain the current of opinion in this country will have no difficulty in forming a judgment as to the propriety of the course pursued by the delegates. They studied the question on the spot, where, sooner or later, it must be disposed of; they acknowledged the necessity of conceding much to the peculiar present circumstances of this country, without forgetting what is due to the interests of their own; and the result was a proposition which, though for the moment discarded, has already done much to remove the unfriendliness previously manifested toward their mission. A proposition evincing so much fairness, and withal so liberal an appreciation of the positions assumed by Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH and the members of the Revenue Commission, cannot but commend itself to the calm judgment of a powerful party in Congress, and will ultimately be felt in the deliberations of the Committee whose extraordinary demands have meanwhile terminated negotiation.

Upon the question, Shall future arrangements be regulated by concurrent legislation or by a treaty? we are entitled to the expression of a more positive opinion. The Provincial press, or rather that small part of it which finds fault with the action of Messrs. GALT and HOWLAND, contends that it would be impolitic to subject plans of mutual commercial convenience and benefit to the vicissitudes of legislation. Mr. DERBY, an agent of our Treasury Department, urges the same view very emphatically. A new treaty is what he advocates at every stage of his argument.

As against Mr. DERBY we are content to place the judgment of his superior, Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH, whose statement of the matter, embodied in his annual report, unquestionably meets the approval of Congress. A treaty accomplishes nothing which may not with equal facility be accomplished by legislation, while by the former the House of Representatives, whose committees are required to deal so carefully and so constantly with commerce and revenue, is deprived of a power which in these times it certainly should not forego.

As a matter of expediency, we submit that concurrent legislation is preferable to treaty stipulations. There is no inherent risk of change in legislation of the kind proposed, unless experience shows that the objects mutually desired have not been realized; and surely in *that* case, the opportunity of change is advantageous. Looking at the past, it is probable that had reciprocity rested simply upon legislation, we should not have now to contemplate its termination; for we may take it for granted that on both sides there would have been amendment, suggested by experience, and calculated to obviate the objections which at length proved fatal to the treaty. Neither this country nor Canada would have been likely to throw overboard an arrangement under which the trade of both increased prodigiously; nor is it likely that either would have refused to listen to the suggestions of the other in respect of changes called for by experience. The very opposite state of things might be supposed to exist. Mutual dependence would have produced mutual forbearance and consideration; grievances would have been redressed almost as quickly as they arose; every change would have been in the direction of a more enlarged instead of a more restricted intercourse; and to-day we might have had an extended and a real, growing reciprocity, instead of an abrogated treaty. The fact that legislation was impotent in the premises, gave birth to a rankling dissatisfaction, and this again culminated in the destruction of the treaty—not because our people were insensible to the benefits of the trade with the Provinces, but because the stipulations under which the trade had been carried on existed in a form which precluded every effort for their amendment.

This reasoning, applicable always, is especially applicable just now. Were a treaty now entered into, its provisions must be predicated upon the present necessities of our trade and finances, both of which suffer from causes which we would fain consider transitory. In both improvement is confidently hoped for. Trade, we trust, will gradually find its burdens lightened by the adoption of fiscal reforms of the nature indicated by the Revenue Commission; and finance, we believe, will become more healthy under the judicious application of the Treasury policy. When these things shall have been brought about, our ability to deal liberally with the Provinces will be greatly augmented. We may then talk of terms which are inadmissible as matters stand. The reasonable presumption, therefore, is, that in three or four years we shall be in a condition to legislate afresh on the question of reciprocity, on a basis more favorable to an enlarged interchange of products.

There is yet another consideration against a treaty which we are bound in candor to state. To negotiate for a new treaty, we must negotiate directly with England; our stipulations must be with England; our adjustment of terms must be with England. In that event, much beside reciprocity would enter into the question. There are unsettled balances on other accounts which would inevitably be brought in; other differences than those under the head of reciprocity would come up for settlement; so that altogether the chance of a liberal arrangement for the Provinces would be infinitesimal.

We prefer to negotiate with the Provinces themselves; to communicate with their representatives, and if possible to adjust our commercial relations with them in a manner that shall be profitable to both. We can do this by legislation, and by legislation only; and we shall be disappointed if the effort to do it be not soon renewed.

The President and the Judgment of the Country.

Study and reflection strengthens, in the public mind, the force of the President's objections to the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. The first feeling, which was one of regret that the President was constrained to withhold his approval, is succeeded by a sense of obligation that he has saved the country from evils that its passage would have entailed upon us. We could ill afford, burdened as we already are, to incur the fearful expenditure that the execution of such a law would involve. Our taxes are sufficiently onerous now, and they will be largely increased by pending claims.

Nor can the idea of a Government Almshouse for the support even of meritorious poor, whether white or black, be tolerated. We have given the colored man freedom. He is at liberty now to work for himself. And in this respect he must obey the universal law, which requires all to live by the sweat of their brow. Our duty is to stimulate the freedman to industry and economy. It is our further duty to protect him in his person and property; to see that the wages of labor are secured to him. Nor should we demoralize the freedmen by leaving them to rely upon the Government for support. In so far as the colored people are taught to look to bureaus for what they want, we are doing them harm. The country needs their labor, and they are, under the great change in their condition, in need of their earnings. If Congress would give its thoughts and action this direction, the freedmen would be benefited.

Rally, Friends, at Cooper Institute.

The meeting to-night is for the PRESIDENT and the UNION. We have spent too much money and shed too much blood in putting down rebellion, to leave the work of restoring the Union unfinished.

OLD ENGLAND.—In our latest London newspapers we read of some curious incidents which show the strange hold that old customs and laws have upon the English mind. One of these is the custom of searching in the Houses of Parliament for a Guy Faux, which always takes place previous to the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, and which was repeated about two or three weeks ago. This ceremony has been regularly kept up since the period of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605, and is attended with all the grotesque formalities of the old times. We read of the Peers and Commoners, the marshals and heralds in blazing array, the yeomen with their halberds and swords, the high bailiff, the exon, bearing his silver stick, and all sorts of big beef-eating Englishmen, got up in all sorts of gorgeous styles, taking their lanterns in hand and marching in grand procession to search the Houses of Parliament for traitors and conspirators. Of course they made a thorough search, but they met with their usual disappointment in finding no Guy Faux in any cellar like that in which the great original concealed himself. "Not only," says the account in the *Morning Post*, "was there no conspirator concealed in the cellar, but, strange to say, *there are no cellars* in which he could conceal himself." This touches the climax of absurdity, but it is not too absurd for the England of the Nineteenth Century.

Another incident of which we read is the burial in English style of an unfortunate man who had committed *felo de se*. The old law which required the burial of a suicide in the highway with stakes driven through the body, is not now in force; but some of the repulsive features are still kept up. The suicide, in this case an old man and a fond husband, had lately lost his wife, which broke his heart and ruined his intellect, so that he could not endure his desolate life, and he destroyed himself. The poor old man was buried, so we are told, at midnight, in contumely and disgrace, and his only daughter was left penniless by the confiscation of his property.

One of the advantages of a reform Parliament, would probably be the correction, after a time, of such cruel and ridiculous laws and customs as these.

VEHICLES IN THE CITY.—The Common Council have passed an ordinance requiring railroad and car companies to have conspicuous lights placed in front of their vehicles, so that persons shall be warned of their approach. The ordinance is termed one for the better protection of life and property. The whole subject of reckless omission to exhibit lights, and of reckless driving also, is one that demands constant attention. There are very many conveyances which are quite as dangerous as passenger cars, but which, in the present miserable condition of the City in respect to public lamps, are almost invisible on dark nights, and are a source of dread to timid or feeble people. Many of these vehicles are bound by law to carry lamps, but do not. In the matter of speed and obstruction, also, there is great laxity of supervision. No cartman is allowed, according to the City ordinances, to stand his cart upon crosswalks, and may be summarily arrested and fined for so doing. Any citizen on foot may require such obstructing cart to be removed by the person in charge. Yet we have heard but of one case wherein the offending driver was brought to grief and compelled by the Mayor to pay the prescribed five dollars' fine. In the instance referred to, the call upon the patrolman to arrest was apparently a surprise no less to him than to the offender; and both appeared ignorant of the law. With respect to speed, also, there is an ordinance which is wholly neglected. No vehicle shall drive through the streets at a greater speed than six miles an hour, and shall turn corners *with the horses at a walk*. So says the law. How constantly this rule is infringed is known to everybody.

We are thankful for any exhibition on the part of city officials of a desire to consult the comfort and safety of their fellow-citizens, and should be still more gratified if the numerous ordinances to that end were something more than a mere dead letter.

GASTRONOMIC HORRORS.—There have been numerous and vivid descriptions of a malady under which pork-eaters in some parts of Germany have succumbed. The ghosts of trichinæ have in consequence haunted the imagination of many who had before revelled, after the enthusiastic fashion of CHARLES LAMB, in the succulent delights of roast pig and other swinish diet. To slice a sausage with them has become a serious matter, to touch a tender loin a terror, and to extract pink shavings from a ham too horrible to be thought of. For, they argue with tremulous accents, there must be something in it, or people would not have died. There was something in it. A butcher in a German town keeps, as we read, trichinæ for exhibition, and does not, nor ever did, sell pork. He avers his beef to be excellent. He is a smart fellow. He believes in trichinæ, and makes it pay to do so. We hear of another little attempted scare, not developed as yet, but darkly hinted at in one or two obscure prints. The chickens have some disease which renders deglutition thereof fatal to man! What the complaint is we do not at present know, but it must be very bad. The butchers should fly to the rescue of humanity, and proclaim that there is nothing like beef. Why not? They have suffered from the cheapness of poultry and game long enough! Society, too, will be benefited by changes of diet. By all means let us hear even of pestiferous potatoes, scorbutic squashes, malignant melons, fatal fishes, and as many more alliterative horrors as can be sprung upon the feeble nerves and debilitated digestions of the confiding denizens of this free and enlightened land!

WASHINGTON'S DAY.—The lapse of time, however long—the march of events, however great—dims not the glory of the name of WASHINGTON. Some have fancied that as generations passed away, his memory would fade; that as our country and population swelled out into wider proportions, and as the period of national youth developed into that of maturity, his figure would be lost in the subsequent crowds of national heroes, and his deeds would be obscured by the more imposing actions of his successors. But behold to-day his lofty form, grand and illustrious, peerless among the sons of men! Though we have just passed through a struggle in which armies fought compared with which his army was but a very little one; though the great soldiers who led our host are all but worshiped by their countrymen, yet WASHINGTON and his achievements have not been in any way belittled. And if we can speak thus after the lapse of nearly a century, and after such a history as that of the last five years, it will be the same after the passage of ten centuries, and the procession of events of any possible magnitude. WASHINGTON'S fame is not fictitious; its foundation lies in his great character, and because of this will it be immortal.

TAXATION.—Delegations representing nearly all the industrial and mercantile interests of the country are now continually making their appearance in Washington, and attempting to induce Congress to make reductions of the taxation upon this, that and the other business. The report made by the Commission on Revenue and Taxation shows that the greater part of these cases were considered by that body, and that the weight of their recommendations for extensive reductions will be added to that of the appeals from the parties immediately interested. The whole subject, in all its bearings, will very soon be up before Congress for consideration and action. There is no doubt, on the one hand, that wide-spread reductions in taxation would gratify the business community in general, and release trade and commerce from fetters that greatly retard their activity. But, on the other hand, it is equally true that any great diminution of the taxes imposed under the Internal revenue system, would involve important changes in some features of our financial policy. We are now not only paying the expenses of the Government, and the interest on our vast debt, but we are attempting to reduce the volume of the debt itself. Whether it is really judicious to begin this latter process in any large way at present, is at least open to doubt. If the attempt were not made for a few years, until such time as we get somewhat over the disturbing influences of the great war, it would be feasible to reduce immediately the public burdens.

MEAT-AX LOGIC.—The following is a fair specimen of the logic by which it is attempted to meet the strong, healthy arguments contained in the veto message. There is but one newspaper in the country which could afford to be so entirely oracular:

> "Mr. JOHNSON has made a grave mistake. He has relieved those who elected him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereafter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon or indignities suffered by the Southern blacks, will be charged to the President, who has left them naked to their enemies. Time will show that he has thereby precluded a true and speedy restoration of the South, and inflicted more lasting misery on her whites than on her blacks."

AMENDMENTS.—We notice that several Senators and Representatives have grossly neglected the first duty of a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. At least fifteen or twenty of them have as yet failed to introduce an amendment to the Constitution! What will their constituents say to Representatives of such small inventive faculty as to be confessedly unable to tinker the organic law? Some amendments are urgently needed; for instance, one to amend the constitution of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, and give him a sweeter temper.

GO EARLY!—Those who want to hear must take "time by the forelock," for there will be a great rush at Cooper Institute. Gov. SEWARD, Mr. RAYMOND, of this City, Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and others, will speak.

The Canal Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Canal Board adjourned to-day until March 6, when they will designate the banks for the canal deposits.

LECTURE TO LADIES.—Mrs. M. A. JONES, M. D., opens her course of lectures to ladies at the Baptist Church, in Sixteenth-street, this afternoon. The first lecture is free and treats of infant mortality, maternal duty, the osseous system, and other matters too numerous to mention. Other lectures will be given on the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th of the month, and as Mrs. JONES has devoted many years and much patient study to the subjects of which she treats, great good may be expected from her teachings.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

minority report from a Board of Commissioners created by the last Congress, have presented to the public a specious argument in its favor.

The only honest and practical way in which the paper money of the country can be restored to a sound condition and made equal in value to the money of other countries with which we are connected by commerce, is by a gradual reduction of its amount until what remains shall circulate as the equivalent of coin, and can be converted into coin at the option of any holder. As soon as the contraction of the amount of "legal-tender notes" is commenced in earnest, and *no other paper money allowed to be substituted for it*, the premium on gold will decline, and foreign exchanges be in our favor. If the public understand and believe that the contraction is to be continued until the paper money remaining in circulation, whether issued by the Government or by the banks, is at par with coin, the export of specie will cease, the product of our gold and silver mines will be retained in the country, and gold will be imported from Europe.

Whenever the paper money is at par with coin, both will then circulate together again and constitute the money of the country. The banks can then resume specie payments. The gold which has accumulated in the Treasury may then aid in the resumption; the coin paid for the interest on the public debt will no longer be hoarded by those who receive it, but be deposited in the banks, as in former times; and the excess of gold which has accumulated, beyond what is required for payment of interest, may be paid to the banks for the certificates of temporary deposits in the Treasury, which the banks of the large cities now hold and use to make their daily settlements at the Clearing-house. With coin substituted for those certificates, and so long as the banks continue to hold the same amount in coin as they now hold in those certificates, there seems to be no good reason why it may not be as easy to settle their balances in coin as it is now to settle them with the certificates.

In former years, before the suspension of specie payments, the banks in the City of New-York rarely held twenty millions of dollars in coin. The average amount of specie in all the banks of the United States for five years prior to the suspension of specie payments in 1861 was about eighty millions of dollars, and previous to that period it was usually less than sixty millions. Now there are nearly seventy millions of coin in the Sub-Treasury and in the National Banks; and whenever it is determined to resume specie payments this amount of coin will be largely increased from the hoards now held by individuals all over the country.

I do not wish to be understood as advocating an immediate resumption of specie payments. Even if I thought it practicable, I should not deem it at once advisable. Time must be taken to prepare for it; but the preparatory steps can and should be commenced now. The people should understand that in the opinion of Congress the policy should be adopted of reducing gradually the amount of paper money until its value is restored and made equal to that of coin. The length of time which may be required to accomplish this is dependent on circumstances that Congress can neither foresee nor determine. But it seems to me the duty of this Congress that some policy which will indicate their intention, and bring about resumption at the earliest period in which it can be accomplished without affecting injuriously the great interests of the labor and capital of the country.

The first step in that direction, in my opinion, should be to exchange the interest-bearing legal-tender notes for long bonds; and, at the same time, to reduce the rate of interest on temporary loans to at least four or five per centum. This reduction of the rate of interest on temporary loans would enhance the value of certificates of indebtedness, which bear six per cent. interest; and, being payable at a period fixed by the Treasury Department, they are a more convenient form of loan, while at the same time they provide a mode of anticipating the revenue at times when it may be needed.

When the interest-bearing legal-tender notes are withdrawn, and the amount of them funded, there would remain of paper money in circulation, beside the National Bank notes, only the United States notes and the fractional currency, which bear no interest. Before reducing the amount of those Government notes by converting them into interest-bearing bonds, it should be considered how far the circulation of bank notes, which are equally paper money, and equally effective in causing its depreciation, ought to be restricted; and whether the banks, also, may not assist and contribute in the work of restoring the money of the country to a sound condition.

When the only unfunded obligations of the Government are the legal-tender notes and fractional currency, costing nothing for interest, we can more easily determine to what extent, and when, they shall be withdrawn from circulation. They now constitute a fund or loan amounting to over 450 millions without any cost to the Government for inte[illegible] They constitute a loan from the people; and before I consent to their conversion into bonds that will require the addition of twenty-seven millions of dollars to the annual payment for interest, I wish to know how much benefit is to be derived by assuming so large an increase to the amount of interest we now have to pay; and also, for whose benefit it will be. I have always believed that the action of the banks has had, and will continue to have, as much effect in depreciating the value of the paper money as any action of the Government; though it may be said that at first the necessities of the Government provided the occasion for the banks. If paper money is convenient and desirable while the privilege of furnishing it is of such great value, it may be questioned whether the Government can afford to resign the privilege to others; and particularly at this time, when it is so desirable to diminish rather than increase the amount of taxation.

To withdraw only the interest-bearing legal-tender notes may appear to be insufficient for the purpose of contracting the currency; but knowing, as I do, the use made by the banks of this class of notes, my belief is that it will prove more restrictive than is generally supposed, and particularly so if the amendment of the Banking Law, which has been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency by a resolution of the House, should be adopted, to prevent those notes being included as lawful money in the reserves which the National Banks are obliged to hold for the redemption of their liabilities. The law which authorized their issue provides that any Treasury note bearing interest shall not be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any banks. They are a sort of hybrid, part loan and part money, and are not now used as money to any extent, except by banks that count them in either of their anomalous characters, and use them as a basis for extending their own issues.

The foreign exchanges are now in favor of this country, as shown by the fact that while the actual par of exchange on London is about nine per centum, the price currents quote it as selling in New-York at 7¼ per centum for bankers' bills, and as low as four per centum for other bills. If the present premium on gold could be relied upon, or if the dollar of currency represented a dollar of gold, it would be profitable to send exchange to England to import coin. Having myself twice seen the experiment made in this country of resuming specie payments, and in both instances without producing any disturbance of business, I have not the apprehension expressed by some in regard to the effect it would now have on the business of the country, if made at the proper time and judiciously conducted. I believe that specie payments could be sustained now with a much larger amount of notes convertible into coin, than formerly under the system of State banks as it existed in many parts of the country.

It has been said that the "United States notes" and the "fractional currency" took the place of the coin which had previously circulated. It is very certain that they did not displace the bank notes, for they have increased in amount instead of being diminished since the issue of the United States notes. While the supply of money was regulated by the State banks there never was, in my opinion, a suitable amount of money for the proper conduct of the business of the country. It seems to me that the Treasury could resume specie payments without regard to the banks; and that the United States notes could be continued in circulation as the equivalent of coin, after specie payments were resumed; and until there was a sufficient amount of coin in the country to supply their place. The "United States notes" would be more convenient for use within the United States; and, so long as the foreign exchanges were in favor of this country, there would be no legitimate demand upon the Treasury to redeem the notes in coin.

During the past four years the great object of all the financial bills before Congress has been to provide means to carry on the war. That necessity having passed, no more loan bills are required. It is our duty to be cautious in determining upon the changes to be made in the regulation of the money of the country, involving as it does the value of all property, and affecting the interest of every one in the community. My chief objections to withdrawing the United States notes from circulation by converting them into bonds are, besides the expense that would be incurred for interest on the bonds, my belief that a larger amount of money than formerly is now required for the business of the country, and my fear that some other paper money not so good may be allowed to take their place, by which the country would be further than ever from a currency convertible into coin.

The Loan Bill passed by the last Congress, approved March 3, 1865, empowered the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of any description authorized by that act for the purpose of converting into such bonds "any Treasury notes or other obligations bearing interest issued under any act of Congress." This is the power which the Secretary of the Treasury has now. He is authorized to issue bonds for any period not less than five, nor more than forty years from their date, the rate of interest not to exceed six per centum, but only for the purpose of converting or funding other interest-bearing obligations. The bill under consideration proposes to amend that act so as to enlarge the power, so far as to permit the Secretary of the Treasury, when he deems it expedient, to convert obligations not bearing interest; and also to dispose of any of the bonds, either in this country or in Europe, for the purpose only of retiring other obligations, but not for any increase of the public debt. This amendment authorizes any of the bonds disposed of in any foreign country to be expressed, and the principal and interest paid in the currency of that country, but limits the rate of interest on them not to exceed five per centum. I understand that the Secretary does not expect to use this power, but deems it important that it should be given to him, to be exercised only in case circumstances may arise that, in his opinion, would render it advantageous and expedient.

The power to borrow money under the act of last year is exhausted; and the amendment of that act proposed by this bill does not authorize any new loan; its only object is to facilitate the funding of existing obligations.

Mr. KELLY took exception to the remarks of the members of the Committee of Ways and Means who had just preceded him. They had offered no argument excepting such as had been wrung from the past. The return of specie payment and the extinguishment of the National debt were most desirable; but caution is speed when dangers are in the way. He argued that, to redeem non-interest-bearing notes, would lead to bankruptcy, for, if fifty millions of greenbacks were called in, every National Bank would be compelled to sell the National securities in their possession to meet the contraction. They should act with caution. Although he had confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury, the latter was only a financier, and the present crisis demanded the wisest statesmanship. He warned gentlemen not to give anyone the power to contract or threaten to contract the currency; while there should be no increase of the currency, and no increase of the public debt. We should foster our home industry and keep our mineral wealth. Labor should be relieved of many of the burdens which now oppress it; and with our largely increasing fields of agriculture and mechanical arts, five or ten years would quietly and safely bring us to specie payments.

The further consideration of the Loan Bill was postponed till Wednesday.

COAL AND NAVAL STORE.

On motion of JOHN L. THOMAS, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information to the House, at what cost to Government a suitable location for a coal and naval store can be located at or near Canton, in the City of Baltimore.

The House adjourned until Friday.

The Vetoed Bill.

As many of our readers have doubtless forgotten the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, now conspicuously important in consequence of the President's Veto, we reproduce it, as adopted by the Senate:

SECTION 1. That the act to establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees, approved March 3, 1865, shall continue in force until otherwise provided by law; shall extend to refugees and freedmen in certain parts of the United States; and the President may divide the section of country containing such refugees and freedmen into districts, each containing one or more States not to exceed twelve in number; and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint an Assistant Commissioner for each of said districts, who shall give the same bonds and receive the same compensation and perform the same duties prescribed by this and the act to which this is an amendment; or said bureau may in the discretion of the President be placed under a Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner, to be detailed from the army, in which event each officer so assigned to duty shall serve without increase of pay or allowances.

SEC. 2. That the Commissioner, with the approval of the President, shall divide each district into a number of sub-districts, not to exceed the number of counties or parishes in each State, and shall assign to each sub-district at least one agent, either a citizen, an officer of the army or enlisted man, who, if an officer, shall serve without additional compensation or allowance; and if a citizen or enlisted man, shall receive a salary not exceeding $1,500 per annum, and such agent shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take the oath prescribed in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment. Each Assistant Commissioner may employ not exceeding six clerks, one of the third class and five of the first class; and each agent of a sub-district may employ two clerks of the first class. And the President of the United States, through the War Department and the Commissioner, shall extend military jurisdiction over all the employes, agents and officers of this bureau, in the exercise of the duties imposed or authorized by this act or the act to which this act is supplementary.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War may direct such issues of provisions, clothing, fuel and other supplies, including medical stores and transportation, and afford such aid, medical or otherwise, as he may deem needful for the immediate and temporary shelter and supply of destitute and suffering refugees and freedmen and their wives and children, under such rules and regulations as he may direct.

SEC. 4. That the President be authorized to reserve from sale, or from settlement under the Homestead or Preëmption Laws, and to set apart for the use of freedmen and loyal refugees unoccupied public lands in Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, not exceeding in all three millions of acres of good land; and the Commissioner, under the direction of the President, shall cause the same from time to time to be allotted and consigned in parcels not exceeding forty acres each to the loyal refugees and freedmen, who shall be protected in the use and enjoyment thereof for such term of time and at such annual rent as may be agreed upon by the Commissioner and such refugees and freedmen. The rental shall be based upon a valuation of the land to be ascertained in such manner as the Commissioner may, under direction of the President, by regulation prescribe at the end of such term, or sooner if the Commissioner shall assent thereto. The occupants of any parcels assigned may purchase land and receive the title thereto from the United States in fee, upon paying therefor the value of the land, ascertained as aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That the occupants of land under Major-Gen. SHERMAN's Special Field Order, dated at Savannah, Jan. 16, 1865, are hereby confirmed in their possessions for the period of three years from the date of said order, and no person shall be disturbed in or ousted from said possession during said three years unless a settlement shall be made with the said occupant by the owner satisfactory to the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner shall, under the direction of the President, procure in the name of the United States, by grant or purchase, such lands within the districts aforesaid as may be required for refugees and freedmen dependent on the Government for support, and he shall provide or cause to be built suitable asylums and schools. But no such purchase shall be made, nor contract for the same entered upon, nor other expense incurred, until after appropriations shall have been provided by Congress for the general purposes of this act, out of which payments for said lands shall be made; and the Commission shall cause such lands from time to time to be valued, allotted, assigned and sold, in the manner and form provided in the preceding sections, provided always that the said lands shall not be sold for less than the cost thereof to the United States.

SEC. 7. That whenever in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, and wherein, in consequence of any State or local law, ordinance, police, or other regulation, custom or prejudice, any of the civil rights or immunities belonging to white persons, including the right to make and inforce general contracts, to sue, to be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and estate, are refused or denied to negroes, mulattoes or freedmen, or refugees, or any other persons on account of race, color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or wherein they, or any of them, are subjected to any other or different punishment, pains or penalties, for the commission of any act or offence than are prescribed for white persons committing like acts or offences, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, through the Commissioner, to extend military protection and jurisdiction over all cases affecting such persons so discriminated against.

SEC. 8. That any person who, under color of any State or local law, ordinance, police or other regulation or custom, shall, in any State or district in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the rebellion, subject or cause to be subjected any negro, mulatto, freedman, refugee or other person on account of race or color, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or for any other cause, to the deprivation of any civil right secured to white persons, or to any other or different punishment than white persons are subject to for the commission of like acts or offences, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both; and it shall be the duty of the officers and agents of this bureau to take jurisdiction of and hear and determine an offence committed against the provisions of this section, and also of all cases affecting negroes, mulattoes, freedmen, refugees or other persons who are discriminated against in any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding section of this act, under such rules and regulations as the President, through the War Department, shall prescribe. The jurisdiction conferred by this section on the officers and agents of this bureau is to cease and determine whenever the discrimination on account of which it is conferred ceases, and in no event to be exercised in any State in which the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has not been interrupted by the rebellion, nor in any State after it shall have been fully restored in all its constitutional relations to the United States and the courts of the States and of the United States within the same are not disturbed or stopped in the peaceable courts of justice.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Evidence—Proof of Marriage—Presumption of Marriage Based upon Cohabitation and Common Repute—Exclusion of Judicial Records—Marriage Registers, Official and Private—Wills as Evidence of Declarations Therein Made.

Chief Justice Chase presiding.

Richard S. Blackburne, plaintiff in error, vs. George T. Craufurd et al.—In December, 1859, Dr. David Craufurd, of Prince George County, Maryland, died intestate, leaving in that county a large and valuable landed estate. Immediately upon his decease, Richard S. Blackburne, the plaintiff in error, assumed possession of the estate under circumstances which will appear, claiming, together with several othes parties, residents of the State of Virginia, whom he represented to be entitled to the same, as next of kin, being first cousins to deceased.

On the 2d of October, 1860, George T. Craufurd and his three sisters, brought an action of ejectment in the Circuit Court for the County to recover possession of the estate—they being the children of Thomas B. Craufurd, the only brother of the intestate, (who died prior to the death of the intestate,) and therefore claiming as next of kin, and nearer than Blackburne and his co-claimants. On Blackburne's suggestion that he was a resident of the State of Virginia, the cause was removed for trial to the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Maryland, where it was heard at the November term, 1862, and resulted in favor of the lessors of the defendants in error.

The case turned on a question of marriage and legitimacy. The defendants in error were admitted to be the children of Thomas B. Craufurd, by one Elizabeth Taylor, by the plaintiff in error, and it was conceded that if they were the legitimate offspring of a marriage between those parties, then their title as heirs-at-law of the intestate was unquestionable. Blackburne, on behalf of remoter collaterals, insisted that those lessors were the fruit of illicit intercourse between their father and mother, and upon this hypothesis he claimed that he was entitled to a verdict. The sole question at issue, therefore, was that of marriage between the father and mother of the defendants in error—whether, first, they were legally married; and, second, if not proven to be married by legal rites, whether marriage was to be presumed from the cohabitation of the parties, and their public recognition of each other as husband and wife.

On the trial the Court found that from all the circumstances shown in the case, cohabitation, recognition, &c., marriage between the parties was a presumption of law, and judgment was therefore for the defendant in error, establishing their legitimacy and tittle to the estate as heirs-at-law of the intestate.

Numerous exceptions were taken to the rulings of the Court, but those mainly relied on in support of an appeal taken from that judgment to this Court, are the following:

I. It was error for the Court to permit plaintiff (below) to read to the Jury the declarations of a Mrs. Evans, to the effect that Elizabeth Taylor, her sister, was married to Thomas B. Craufurd, although there was no evidence whatever to show that she was related by blood or marriage to Craufurd, and through him to the intestate whose estate is in controversy. It is contended that the rule is, in such cases, "restricted to the declarations of deceased persons, who are related by blood or marriage to the person, and, therefore, interested in the succession." In support of this position, Greenleaf, section 103, and a number of other authorities, were cited. It is also urged that before the declarations of a member of one family can be admitted as evidence of the traditions of another family, it must be shown by evidence *aliunde*, that the two families are connected by marriage; that the fact of marriage is the condition which renders the declaration admissible, and it cannot be established by the declaration itself; that it was error for the Court to allow a witness to testify to the existence of a register of marriages at a certain time, and of his recollection of seeing certain entries therein, without accounting for the absence of the register itself, by the testimony of its proper custodian. In this case it was not shown that the party who testified that he could not find the record, was its proper custodian, or that he had access to its usual repository; nor was it shown how, or where, or to what extent he had searched for the register. But to have entitled the record itself to be read, it was contended it should be shown, first, that the entry was made by the person who officiated on the occasion; second, that the entry was made recently after the event which is registered; and third, that the person making the entry was dead.

II. That it was error for the Court to permit the reading of the official register of baptism of St. Patrick's Church, in order to fix the date of the marriage of Thomas B. Craufurd and Elizabeth Taylor, she having testified that the marriage was celebrated at the baptism of their second child by the pastor of that church; that as the register was not required to be kept by law, it was not evidence *per se* of the truth of the entry; nor was the entry made evidence by proof, that it was in the handwriting of Father Feziac, the officiating clergyman; that Father Feziac should have been produced and examined on that point.

III. That it was error for the Court to allow the following entry to be read, with proof that it was in the handwriting of Rev. J. P. Donnelan, Assistant Pastor of St. Patrick's Church: "1839, July 30. George Thomas, son of Thomas Craufurd and Elizabeth Taylor, his wife, born 7th Sept., 1836. Sponsors, John and Sarah Evans."

There was no law requiring such registry to be kept, and therefore it was not admissible as evidence, *per se*. Rev. J. P. Donnelan was alive and accessible, and could have been examined; and if examined, he could have spoken only to the fact of baptism, as there was nothing shown from which it can be inferred that the relation of husband and wife existed between the parties, or was admitted by either of them, or was in fact known to him.

IV. That the Court erred in excluding the record of certain judicial proceedings of the Circuit Court of Prince George's County, and of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, (transmitted to those Courts from the Orphans' Court of the county for a determination of the rights of the contesting applicants for letters of administration,) whereby it was adjudged and affirmed that Thomas B. Craufurd was never married to Elizabeth Taylor, either before or after the birth of George T. Craufurd. This evidence was offered first as an estoppel on the question of marriage as against all the lessors of the plaintiff, (defendant in error;) and, second, as an estoppel against George T. Craufurd, one of the lessors; and, third, as *prima facie* evidence to support the issue on the part of the plaintiff in error. The appellant insists that this evidence ought to have been admitted as conclusive on the point of marriage.

V. That the Court erred in refusing permission to the defendant (below) to read to the jury all that part of a deposition of Father Feziac, (taken in France,) in which he speaks of the contents of a private memorandum of marriages, kept by him, and not produced. Father Feziac, who was alleged to be the officiating clergyman on the occasion of the marriage of the parties in question, had said that there was no official register of marriages kept, but that he kept a private memorandum of all marriages celebrated by him, but this marriage did not there appear; still that was no evidence, in his mind, that he did not marry the parties. The appellant now insists that the witness examined in France was not bound, on the requisition of any one, to surrender his private memorandum. And as he had stated that no entry of such a marriage appeared therein, he negatived the right of the parties to inspect, and the necessity for inspection. A number of other objections to this ruling were also submitted.

VI. That the Court erred in excluding the original will of intestate wherein he referred to George T. Craufurd as "my natural son," and to others of the plaintiff (below) as his "natural children."

VII. That the Court erred in refusing defendant below permission to show that Elizabeth Taylor, before her illicit intercourse with Craufurd, had been debauched, &c., which evidence was offered to meet evidence of her previous virtue, proposed to be given by the plaintiff below.

VIII. That the Court erred in certain instructions to the Jury on prayer and of its own motion.

The argument of the defendants in error is in support of the above rulings of the Court on each point of objection raised by appellant. In respect to the exclusion of the records of the Circuit Court and the Court of Appeals, it is contended that they were properly excluded as irregular; that the transcript of proceedings containing the verdict on the issues sent from the Orphans' Court was never returned from the Court of Appeals to the court of law which tried the case, as required by law, but was directly carried to the Orphans' Court and filed there; that the law requires the transcript to be certified under the seal of the Circuit Court which tried the case; and that in consequence of this irregularity the record of those proceedings was defective and properly excluded. That the letters of administration to Blackburne, granted on the verdict returned to the Orphans' Court, were granted without any legal evidence of the verdict on the issue, resulting from this irregularity.

Thomas S. Alexander and Reverdy Johnson for appellant; E. W. Belt, R. T. Merrick, R. J. Brent and T. G. Pratt for appellees.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Back-down of M. Drouyn de Lhuys on the Mexican Question—Effect of the Publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence—Great Tumble in Mexican Bonds—Departure of Reinforcements for Mexico.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 2, 1866.

From all sides we hear confirmed what I stated to you in my last letter, to the effect that an understanding had been come to on the Mexican question. The understanding here appears to be based on a promise of non-intervention on the part of the United States; that is to say, France is to withdraw her troops this year, and the United States are to observe a neutrality between MAXIMILIAN and the Mexican people. But of course you know more about this at home than we do here.

In general it is admitted that M. DROUYN DE LHUYS has backed out this far—that having in the first place demanded, as a condition of the withdrawal of the troops, a promise of the recognition of MAXIMILIAN, he now only asks as a condition, the promise to let MAXIMILIAN alone, and to give him a fair chance with the Mexican people.

For the Government people this is an immense difference, notwithstanding they profess to believe that MAXIMILIAN is able to maintain himself alone. But somehow or other they had allowed themselves to become immensely confident in being able to go on in Mexico after the war, about as they had been going on before its termination, and thus Mr. SEWARD's dispatches of the 6th and 16th of December became to them one of those bitter pills men have only to swallow once in their lifetime.

The publication of the whole of the correspondence on this Mexican question only took place two days ago, and the last letters of the French Foreign Secretary have given more satisfaction than the first ones. Nevertheless, great excitement continues to prevail on the subject, and the Mexican bonds, which at first did not show much alarm, are now tumbling down at a fearful rate. From all quarters we hear demands on the Government to know whether the debts created with Mexico are to be respected or not, for, they say, but for the promises of the Government in sustaining MAXIMILIAN these debts never would have been contracted. Large quantities of goods have been sent to Mexico on trust, to French and Mexican merchants fixed in that country, and large quantities of Mexican bonds have been thrown upon the French market, and are held by the people in general, and it is not astonishing that these people, seeing the change that has taken place in Mexican affairs, should begin to clamor against the Government.

I may state here in passing that in the increase, which the Emperor referred to in his speech, of the commerce between France and Mexico, must be included the immense number of goods sent out on speculation, and for a large quantity of which one may safely predict there will be no return. This is not a fair way to make up statistics, but some allowance must be made for the exigencies of the case.

The Sixth Battalion of the Foreign Legion, formed in the African Province of Oran, and destined for Mexico, has just left for that country to join the five other regiments of the Legion now there. This reinforcement will give to the Legion an effective force of 7,000 combatants; and when the French troops retire from Mexico, this Legion will remain there and change its flag and nationality. These 7,000 soldiers, made up entirely by volunteering, and composed for the most part of superior fighting material, will form the principal safeguard of MAXIMILIAN. We would like to ask in this connection what difference there is in the political status of MAXIMILIAN *vis-à-vis* the United States whether the French maintain MAXIMILIAN themselves, by staying in the country, or whether they perpetuate him by forming before they leave, and under their protection, a force that will continue to accomplish the work they were accomplishing? Where is the difference, if in either case there is military force enough to prevent a free expression of the will of the people?

This whole question will be discussed again before the French Legislature in a fortnight, and the Minister of State may then probably be able to give more information of value on this subject.

The visit of Mr. SEWARD to St. Thomas and to the residence of Gen. SANTA ANNA is attracting much attention and provoking many comments as to its probable cause. The *Moniteur* gives a letter on the subject, and states, among other things, that the people of the island were highly delighted with the affability and variety of conversation of the distinguished American statesman. The English papers say that the visit made a great excitement in the island, and that among other conjectures as to the object of the visit, was that he had come to lay a plan for the purchase of the Danish islands.

The remark of the Emperor in his speech that the present French Constitution resembled in some sort that of the United States—referring to the non-responsibility of Ministers—has not escaped the comment it deserves. The American Constitution gives freedom of speech, of the Press, and of reunion, the three great wants of a civilized people; whereas the French Constitution gives neither, and to compare the two because the Ministers in each country are not responsible, is a stretch of comparison so good a reasoner as NAPOLEON ought not to have been guilty of.

MALAKOFF.

LATER FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The Mediation Movement—Quarrel between Chili and Uruguay—The Chilian and Spanish War.

Files of Valparaiso and Santiago papers have been received here up to the 16th of January.

The news of the rumored mediation of France and England in the Spanish-Chilian war has not been regarded with much favor in Chili, or deemed of great importance. It is not expected that Spain will voluntarily relinquish her pretensions.

There is an acrimonious diplomatic quarrel going on between Chili and Uruguay. The latter power refuses to allow Chilian privateers to bring the Spanish prizes they may capture into her ports, and determines to maintain a strict neutrality during the war. The interchange of notes was continued until the offended Uruguayan Government revoked the *exequatur* of the Chilian Minister, and issued a decree prohibiting the arrival and sale of prizes, and threatening with severe penalties all who should infringe upon the neutrality laws.

The approaching retirement of Mr. NELSON, the United States Minister to Chili, is much regretted. He was the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, and his remonstrances with Admiral PAREJA are believed to have saved the city of Valparaiso from bombardment.

The Spanish fleet has raised the blockade of Caldera, and the vessels engaged in it were, at latest accounts, at anchor off Valparaiso. The object of this naval movement was not known.

An engagement had taken place at Calderilla, between a part of the blockading force and the Chilian garrison there. The assailants were repulsed.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Passage of the Patterson and Newark Railroad Bill—An Indorsement of President Johnson's Policy.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Senate to-day passed the Patterson and Newark Railroad Bill. This bill has now passed both Houses.

Mr. TRUESDALE (Dem.) presented a concurrent resolution, that we have full faith in the ability, patriotism and fidelity of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and that we have confidence in him as the Executive of the National Government.

An effort was made to put off present action, but it failed, and the resolution was passed.

Washington's Birthday.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

WASHINGTON's Birthday will be celebrated in this city with more than usual spirit. Business will be suspended, and a number of military organizations will parade during the day, including the Old National Guard. The Military Order of the Loyal League of the United States will hold a meeting at noon at the Academy of Music. The Fire Department will turn out to receive the Hibernia Steam Engine, which has been doing service, during the war, at Washington.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth being a legal holiday in Massachusetts, it will be very generally observed to-morrow. The Public Schools, Courts, Custom-house and many places of business will be closed.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Board of Trade and the principal places of business will be closed to-morrow.

The Texas State Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, Thursday, Feb. 15,
via NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The Texas State Convention is still engaged in making out business, but is doing very little.

Mr. JONES, of Baxter Countw, offered a proposition to divide Texas into three States for the purpose of effecting a balance of power in the Union.

The Committee on Elections reported that four of the Delegates had not been pardoned,

The majority of the Committee on the subject of changing the State Constitution reported favorably, while the minority reported that they were in favor of changing the Constitution only so far as it would tend to reëstablish the relations of the State to the General Government.

The majority report was laid on the table by a vote of 57 to 28.

The Virginia State Legislature—Usury Laws and Railroad Schemes.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The bill amending the Usury Laws was again rejected in the House to-day.

The Senate passed the Valley Railroad Bill, with a proviso that the road shall not connect with the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad until the Covington Railroad is completed.

The Senate also passed the House bill authorizing the construction of a railroad to Lynchburgh and Danville.

The above railroad schemes were protested against by Gov. PEIRPONT in a lengthy message communicated to the Legislature about ten days ago.

Fenianism.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

At the afternoon session of the Fenian Congress to-day, the report of Gen. SWEENEY, the Secretary of War, was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

All the delegates present pledged themselves to sustain the Constitution adopted at Philadelphia.

The pledge was taken by each delegation in turn, making a most impressive scene.

A number of letters were read sustaining the Congress.

Senators DOMME, of Illinois, and CAREY, of New-York, handed in their resignations, which were accepted, and a committee to report names to fill vacancies in the Senate was appointed.

Senators SCANLON and BANNON also tendered their resignations, which were laid on the table.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Feb. 20.

About thirty Government horses were sold here to-day at an average price of $167 apiece, and a lot of mules at an average of $143.

The steamer *Fanny*, from Baltimore for Savannah, put in yesterday, the weather outside being stormy. She sailed again last night.

Schooner *P. A. Sanders*, from Norfolk for New-York, sailed to-day.

Arrived at Norfolk:

Schooner *Mary Morris*, from York River.
Schooner *Billow*, from New-York.
Schooner *Sarah Ann*, from Baltimore.

The New Bridge Over the Hudson—Correction.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The locomotive "Troy" passed over the new Hudson River bridge this afternoon with two loaded lumber cars. There will be no formal opening of the bridge to-morrow as announced, although it is probable that a train with the directors will pass over.

ISAAC BUTTS, of Rochester, was not a party to the suit with the Bank of Montreal, as published in the papers of the State. H. C. BELTIS, a Canadian, is the party interested.

The New-Jersey Senate on the Veto.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

Senator WINFIELD (Democrat) offered a resolution to-day indorsing ANDREW JOHNSON's veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill. On motion of Mr. SCOVEL, President of the Senate, the resolutions were laid on the table.

Murder Trial at Elizabeth, N. J.—Verdict of Guilty.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The trial of JAMES GLENNON, for the murder of his wife, was concluded here to-day. The speeches of his counsel, R. S. GREEN and D. S. BANGHARDT, Esqs., were able and eloquent, the latter occupying about four hours. The jury retired about 8 o'clock.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ELIZABETH, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The jury have brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The mining share market is declining. Savage, $590; Ophir, $430; Chollar Potosi, $310; Imperial, $120; Crown Point, $975; Yellow Jacket, $375. Alpha, $240. Legal-tenders, 73@73¼.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI's opera of "Il Poliuto" was given here last evening with much effect, the artists being all in excellent voice. The orchestra and chorus were also good. "Don Pasquale," which was to have been played, has been temporarily withdrawn.

On Friday "Don Sebastian" will be given for the last time, and on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, there will be a matinee performance of "Ione."

WINTER GARDEN.—A good average representation of the "Lady of Lyons" was given here last evening. The cast included several of the leading members of Mr. STUART's company, which, we may here add, is one of the best in the city. It was rendered additionally interesting by the *début* of Mr. EDWARD DE MONDION as *Claude Melnotte*. The gentleman has a pleasing voice and an easy stage presence. He reads sensibly and without affectation, although it is clear that his style is modeled on that of a predecessor. He gave a calm and unruffled impersonation of the gardener prince, and was warmly applauded by a large and appreciative audience.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new five-act comedy called "Society"—recently brought out on the London stage—will be produced here to-night. The distribution includes all the best artists of the company.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—The management of this popular amusement has announced a special matinée to-day, at 2½ o'clock. WASHINGTON's Birthday now being a general holiday, we have no doubt that numbers of ladies and children will observe it by attending those pleasurable entertainments that are invariably given at the establishment on Fourteenth-street.

MISS BATEMAN IN BROOKLYN.—It is not often that a prophet is honored in his own country, we believe, but Miss BATEMAN's engagement and success at the Brooklyn Academy demonstrates very clearly that an actress is not only honored, but enthusiastically applauded in her own city. Her second appearance filled the Academy to overflowing, and the performance was a simple repetition of her triumphs at Niblo's Garden, where, however, she had a better general support, and the play was far better mounted. She plays also to-morrow night.

SOMNAMBULA IN BROOKLYN.—"Somnambula" is a very pleasant opera, and the principal *role* affords Miss KELLOGG an admirable opportunity for the perfect display of her peculiar fascinations. We are not informed of the absolute number of requests made for the production of this opera, but we are not at all disinclined to credit the rumor that Postmaster LINCOLN was compelled to hire a small boy to carry an extra bag with MARETZEK's mail. The house will be crowded, and Miss KELLOGG, with the rest of the admirable cast, will receive an uproarious welcome.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.—At the approaching concert of the Philharmonic Society extraordinary attractions are to be put forward. In addition to the superb orchestral programme already announced, we learn from the Treasurer, Dr. HULL, that Signor MAZZOLENI and Mme. ORTOLANI BRIGNOLI are engaged as the vocalists of the evening.

Arrival of the City of Baltimore.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* arrived this morning at half-past 2 o'clock. News anticipated.

Protection of American Labor.

The working men in different manufacturing establishments throughout the country, are circulating, for subscription by mechanics, the following petition for such an alteration of the tariff as will protect their labor against the efforts of British capitalists and manufacturers to drive them out of the American market:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, mechanics and laborers in American manufacturing establishments, and members of that great creative force whose hands built and equipped our navy and supplied the materials that armed, equipped and kept the nation's armies in the field, and literally saved its life, represent:

That the material well-being, happiness and independence of ourselves and our families, depend on the sale of our daily labor. It is for our interest, as well as the interest of our country, that there should be many bidders for this labor, and that the demand for skilled and unskilled workmen should be steady and active. Domestic manufactures, so prosperous as to possess our own markets, will always give us this demand.

The legislative increase of the tariff, as a revenue measure, during the war, and its further and great augmentation by the enhancement of gold, almost fully secured to Americans the natural right to do their own work. We were actively employed; our wages were good; our comforts multiplied; our wives and daughters were clad as the women of a free commonwealth should be clad; our children went to the best schools; our homes were happy; many of us laid by of our earnings, and these surpluses were gladly lent to the Government when it called to the people for money to carry on the war.

From this height of Freedom and well-being, we are in immediate danger of being brought down to the level and condition of the ill-paid labor of Europe, by three causes.

First—The decline of gold has already lost to us the protection of that "Accidental Tariff" which its high price gave. Its continued decline to par must inevitably be followed either by a ruinous reduction in our wages, or the closing of the manufacturing establishments in which we are employed.

Second—The amount of Internal Revenue tax upon the products of our labor, countervails in a great many cases the Customs duties on similar products imported from abroad, and in some of the most important, operates as a premium to importation. This disproportion between excise and customs is a discrimination against our labor which will be fatal to it, if not corrected.

Third—The present tariff is not sufficient to give us equality with the English in the competition for the possession of our own markets. With their mammoth accumulations of manufacturing wealth, the low rate of interest at which they can command immense sums of money, their absolute control of cheap labor, their abundance of machinery, coal and iron-stone, and the complete freedom of their manufactures from taxation, they are an over-match for us in many of the most important industries, and can at will depress our wages or throw us out of employment.

Therefore, we pray the Senate and our Representatives, in the discharge of their duty to watch over and promote the interests of the people, to avert from us and our wives and children, the misfortunes with which we are threatened, by amending the tariff so as to protect our labor, to the extent of the difference of the cost of capital and labor here and abroad, with the addition of the taxes paid by American industrial products, from which the foreign are free.

The working men of the United States ask only equality, in the race between nations for supremacy in wealth and power.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.; sales at $1 20½@$1 21 for No. 1 and 78c.@80c. for No. 2. CORN dull. OATS firm. HIGHWINES inactive. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK $26 50@$26 75, closing at $26 25. LARD quiet at 17½c.@17¾c.: sales of Cumberland Middles at 13½c. Packed Green HAMS 14½c.@15c. HOGS firm at $9@$9 62½. DRESSED HOGS easier at $11@$11 25. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 4,200 Hogs, 1,300 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

FLOUR, fair demand. WHEAT dull. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK held at $29. LARD, good demand at 18c., firmly held at ½c. higher. WHISKY firmer, $2 25, in bond. Gold 137¼.

A new weekly journal, similar in character to the *Field*, has just made its appearance in London. It is entitled *Land and Water; A Journal of Field Sports*, and the department of fisheries and practical natural history will be conducted by Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND.

It is an insult to the shrewdness of Americans to ask them to buy the mawkish mockeries of Paris perfumes got up here, when the *sovereign excellence* of Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" is admitted even in the foreign cities where the genuine extracts are made.—*Georgetown Union.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, are given. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Club rates are discontinued. Payments invariably in advance.

Sooner or Later; a Neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the *avant couriers* of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a paliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest; while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard article an immediate trial. Sold by all druggists.

Burnett's Florimel Closely Resembles the odor of a rare and *delicate* bouquet of flowers, and in this respect it stands unrivaled. A few drops will leave its peculiar and delightful fragrance upon the handkerchief for many hours.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is equal to the best imported. It is put up in a neat and elegant style, and wins for itself a favorite place on the dressing-table. Its intrinsic merits really justify the high reputation in which it is held.—*Providence Journal.*

For sale by all druggists.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" give sure and almost immediate relief. "THE TROCHES" have proved their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

Brown's "Vermifuge Comfits,"

Or Worm Lozenges, contains no form of mercury to which many worm remedies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to accomplish, having been used with success by eminent medical men in Europe.

"He is Breaking Down."—How often one hears this said of a man who seems wasting away without any specific ailment. Invite him, if you are his friend, to build himself up with that admirable vegetable corroborant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In every bottle of it there is an installment of the elements of vitality he needs. Bid him try it.

Hall's Hair Renewer

Is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful Hair Dressing. For sale by all druggists.

Spring is the proper time to take cleansing and purifying medicines, of which **Swaim's Panacea** stands preëminent. Sold by all Druggists.

Great Fire at Olean, New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & Co., No. 8 Courtland-st.:

GENTS: We had one of the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES in our store at the time of the great fire which occurred here on the 16th January last, and we take pleasure in saying that our books and papers contained in the safe CAME OUT IN GOOD CONDITION. Several safes of other makers were totally destroyed, with their contents. You will please ship to our address one of your No. 3 Folding Door Safes immediately, and oblige yours truly, SMITH & BROWN.

OLEAN, Feb. 1, 1866.

Depot for the sale of this CELEBRATED FIRE PROOF SAFE is removed from No. 100 Maiden-lane to No. 8 Courtland-st., New-York.

Health of American Women.

One trial will prove that MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON will cure "female weakness" and "uterine complaints of women;" together with nervousness, pains and indigestion connected with that cause. *See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle.* PRICE $1 50. *Sold everywhere.*

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS.

The best pill for all liver complaints, billiousness and indigestion. *They never gripe, and do not leave the bowels constipated.* PRICE 25 CENTS. SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

A discount is made on all Graefenberg medicines purchased at the office of the Graefenberg Company, No. 139 William-st., in quantities of one-half dozen or upward.

Practical Philanthropy.

HELP FOR THE FALLEN—RELIEF FOR THE ERRING. Howard Samaritan Tracts, for Young Men, sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON, Howard Sanitary Aid Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Brown's Shakers' Extract of Valerian contains all the valuable properties of the root in a highly concentrated form, and is a valuable medicinal agent for nervous affections, headache, hysteria affections, neuralgia and want of repose.

Wholesale and retail druggists have it.

The Burglar his own Informer.—The opening of each window and door telegraphs to your room, and never fails. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph is applied invisibly and without damage.

E. HOLMES, No. 198 Broadway.

Houses to Let.—Advice to those looking for a house. Buy a strong pair of boots or shoes which Brooks has in every variety for ladies, gents and children, the largest assortment in the City, cheap. No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Metcalfe's Great Rheumatic Remedy is the most wonderful Medicine ever brought before the public. A gentleman of this City who had lost the use of his limbs, and had used crutches for over six months, has been completely cured by one bottle. Tell your afflicted friends to try it; it never fails.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Silver Plate Safes. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes. MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

2,500 Bricks per hour are made by the NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE, which, without a question, is the best brick machine in America. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes. Also, SIDEBOARD and PARLOR SAFES, for silver, plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Florence Gold Medal Lock-stitch Sewing Machine, with reversible feed.

NO. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents; Black or brown; best, cheapest, reliable. Depot No. 66 John-st. Sold by all druggists.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges are warranted a positive cure for costiveness, piles and dyspepsia. Sold everywhere.

Howe Sewing-Machine Company—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-machine and button-hole machine, 625 Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, Hair Dye and Dyeing at BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

CRANE—SUTTON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at Trinity Church, New-York, by Rev. Fredk. Ogilby, D. D., WILLIAM CRANE, of Handsworth, England, and JEANNETTE ALICE, youngest daughter of the late John Sutton, of Norfolk, Va., U. S. No cards.

☞ Birmingham, England, papers please copy.

ENTZ—GILBERT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Joseph Greenleaf, in the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., J. WILLIAM ENTZ and MARY J. GILBERT, all of this city.

RUSHER—DUNBAR.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. Dr. Mickels, WILLIAM A. RUSHER and Miss JANE DUNBAR, all of this city.

DIED.

CONANT.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, Mrs. MARY W. CONANT, wife of the late Dr. D. S. Conant, of New-York.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRAYTON.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, JOHN DRAYTON, a native of Barrington, Somersetshire, England, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HIGBIE.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Monday, Feb. 19, MARY A. HIGBIE, relict of the late Col. Benjamin Higbie, of Troy, N. Y.

Funeral from the residence of the late Dr. A. J. Prime at White Plains, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 P. M. Harlem Railroad cars leave the depot at 26th-st., New-York, at 11 A. M.

☞ Troy papers please copy.

HART.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, CLINTON BENEDICT, aged 19 months and 15 days, only child of Wm. G. and Mary A. Hart.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, A. C. Benedict, No. 57 West 22d-st., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HATCH.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, Feb. 16, ANSELM HATCH, son of the late Capt. Anselm Hatch, of New-York.

KETCHAM.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, CHAS. J. KETCHAM, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his brother, No. 120 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn, this (Thursday) morning at 9 o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 20, ANN LOCKWOOD, wife of Wm. Maurice Lockwood.

Funeral services this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 22, at 1½ o'clock, at the First Congregational Church, Greenwich.

LE GALLEZ.—On Monday, Feb. 19, MARY M., wife of Peter G. Le Gallez, in the 38th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Her friends and acquaintances, also the members of City Lodge No. 151, I. O. of O. F., and the friends of her brother, George M. Hays, and the members of Atlas Lodge No. 316, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday morning, Feb. 22, at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Nativity, Avenue C, between 5th and 6th sts. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MONELL.—On Monday, Feb. 19, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Dr. J. S. and Mary Monell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 61 2d-av., on Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock.

MARTIN.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 2d-st., Hoboken, HENRY MARTIN, (late of A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,) aged 27 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, corner of 3d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, this day, (Thursday,) the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Nottingham, England, papers please copy.

MCCLELLAN.—At Hudson, on Wednesday, Feb. 21, ROBERT W. MCCLELLAN, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mrs. McClellan, No. 340 Diamond-st., Hudson, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ California papers please copy.

MCCRACKAN.—On Monday, Jan. 22, at the City of Munich, Kingdom of Bavaria, after a lingering sickness, SARAH, second daughter of William and Mary McCrackan, formerly of New-Haven, Conn.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

OPPENHEIM.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, LOUIS OPPENHEIM, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends and those of his family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Bond-st.

PEARSALL.—At his residence, No. 15 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, THOMAS W. PEARSALL, in the 71st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral in evening papers.

RANSOM.—On Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, suddenly, NELLIE M., wife of Charles B. Ransom, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 24 East 15th-st., on Thursday at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., papers please copy.

SHAW.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, ELIZABETH WATSON, daughter of William and Helen B. Shaw, aged 1 year, 1 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 39 Jane-st., on Friday, Feb. 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TERRY.—On Tuesday, Feb. 20, after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH TERRY, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, P. B. Randall, No. 170 Broadway, near 7th-st., Williamsburgh.

WASHBURN.—At the Seaman's Retreat, on Tuesday, Feb. 20, Dr. S. D. WASHBURN, House Physician of the institution, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral services at 12 o'clock on Friday, the 23d inst., at the Chapel of the Retreat. The friends of the family, and those of the institution, are respectfully invited to attend. Boats leave foot of Whitehall-st. at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Perth Amboy, N. J., for interment.

WALLING.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, MATILDA E., youngest daughter of John D. and Jane P. Walling.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., 4th-av., corner of 19th-st., South Brooklyn.

WOOLSEY.—On Monday, Feb. 19, SARAH, widow of Remus Woolsey, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Joseph P. Pollock, are invited to attend her funeral from the M. E. Church in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPRING BUSINESS! SPRING BUSINESS!—The prospects for a large and lucrative Spring business are good.

To be prepared for the demands of their Old Patrons and the Business Public in general, BAKER & GODWIN, PRINTERS, PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE, have added largely to their Stock of Plain and Fancy Types, Borders, Engravings, &c., &c. Some of these New Fonts have been imported specially for B. & G., and will meet the wants of a large class of customers.

BAKER & GODWIN'S assortment of Types, Borders, Ornaments, Engravings, &c., is the Largest and Most Attractive in this country, and enables them to execute every variety of Typography in any style desired.

Their establishment is also furnished with all the BEST PATENT STEAM POWER PRESSES, for printing every class of work, from the Smallest Card or Label to the Largest Bill or Book, *in the shortest possible time!*

☞ OUR NEW SPRING DESIGNS FOR COUNTRY MERCHANTS ARE NOW READY.

☞ The attention of the Business Public is respectfully invited to the advantages of this Old-Established Printing-House. Estimates cheerfully given. CASH PRICES. TERMS CASH.

BAKER & GODWIN, Book, Job and Card Printers, Tribune Buildings, Printing-house-square, New-York.

CLOTHING
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT
WHOLESALE.
A VERY SUPERIOR STOCK
NOW READY.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Of the latest styles, consisting of
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in rosewood, walnut and maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices, at
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between the Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

IMMENSE IMPROVEMENT IN STEAM.
W. C. HICKS' PATENT STEAM ENGINES
save 75 per cent. in space, weight, friction and parts. Adapted to all uses. For circulars, address the HICKS ENGINE COMPANY, No. 88 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.

As a call has been made through one or two of the papers to ascertain the amount of funds collected toward the erection of the Lincoln Monument, I beg leave to state, for the information of the public, that the Committee has now in hand $15,000 in United States Seven-thirty Bonds; and with a view of securing at an early day such further sums as may be deemed necessary to complete the monument, it has been decided to enlarge the committee by uniting the committee appointed by the Union League Club with the one appointed by the citizens.

The joint committee will now consist of the following gentlemen:

John O. Hamilton,	Frank E. Howe,
Timothy G. Churchill,	Le Grand B. Cannon,
William K. Strong,	David Van Nostrand,
William A. Hall,	John A. Weeks,
Jackson S. Schultz,	Richard M. Hunt, and
Eliot C. Cowdin,	William H. Lee.

TIM. G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

At a subsequent meeting of the Committee, the following officers were elected:

JOHN O. HAMILTON, Chairman.
FRANK E. HOWE, Secretary.
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, Treasurer.

Subscriptions may be sent to any member of the Committee, or to the Treasurer, office Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 161 Broadway.

AN AMERICAN HOTEL IN HAVANA.
HOTEL DE SANTA ISABEL, No. 136 Havana-st., between Teniente-rey and Riela sts., HAVANA, CUBA. Kept in American style. Clean, airy rooms. English, French and Spanish spoken.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

CATARRH! SCROFULA! DYSPEPSIA! NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS.—WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, N. Y., for 60 years proprietor of the Linnæan Nurseries, has discovered positive cures for the above and all chronic diseases. Explanatory circular one stamp. Treatise on all diseases 15 cents.

CRUTCHES.—HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER PREMIUM CRUTCHES.—The easiest, cheapest and most approved of the age, preventing paralysis of the nerves. Send for circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, ESQ., will lecture in the Congregational Church, Morrisania, THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Subject—*A Good Fight.*

ADDRESS POLLAK & SON—MEERSchaum manufacturers, No. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st. Pipes and cigar-holders cut, mounted and repaired.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEWSMEN.—ORDERS FOR THE ILLUSTRATED PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL—January and February Nos.—may now be filled. New pictorial editions, with Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, now ready. Only 20 cents each, or $2 a year. March No. next week. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

EVERY SATURDAY.
NO. 8 NOW READY.
Containing a most attractive variety, selected from the London *Review*, *Chambers' Journal*, London *Society*, *Spectator*, *Fortnightly Review*, *Examiner*, *Reader*, *Athenæum*, and other first-class foreign periodicals. Price 10 cents; $5 a year.

The second Monthly Part of EVERY SATURDAY is now ready, including Weekly Parts Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8. Price 50 cents; $5 a year.

Back numbers of both Weekly and Monthly Parts can always be furnished.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
For sale by B. H. TICKNOR, No. 823 Broadway.

W. E. SHADER'S
NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PENMANSHIP.
"Unquestionably the best work now offered to the public" for schools or self instruction.
In five parts. $1 50 for the set. Sent to any address (postage prepaid) on receipt of price. Send for a circular.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the 20th Ward Union Association will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av.

CUMMINGS H. TUCKER, President.

GILEAD B. NASH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of

UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.

Agents for the sale of the

UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R., and of the

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the

REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.

All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.

Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES

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Collections made promptly on all points.

Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.

Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

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STATE AID BONDS.

Interest at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, IN GOLD.

Payable semi-annually,

Guaranteed and paid by the

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 100 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.

FISK & HATCH BANKERS.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

BANKERS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL

U. S. 6 PER CENT. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,

AND ALL CLASSES OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

MARCH, MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

Coupons Cashed in Gold.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE.

BONDS, 500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

MANGAM & TALBERT,

BANKERS,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 240 BROADWAY,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BANKERS AND DEALERS ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

D. L. ROSS, President.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SAMUEL B. HARD

BANKER AND BROKER,

No. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,

Corner New-st. New-York.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, RAILROAD STOCKS, &c., Bought and sold on Commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

MICHIGAN STATE BONDS.

Detroit City Bonds.

Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Bonds.

Detroit Mercantile Paper.

Land Warrants and College Land Scrip bought and sold by A. WILKINS, Broker, Detroit, Mich.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

NO. 8 WALL-ST.

Offers will be received until the 1st day of March proximo for $350,000 of the Consolidated Sinking Fund Convertible Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds are a portion of $2,000,000, issued for the purpose of providing additional rolling stock required to accommodate the growing business of the company, and for the equipment of the additional road now in course of construction to Omaha, on the Missouri; and the mortgage provides for a further issue of $500,000 more of said bonds ($2,500,000 in all) hereafter, for the same purpose, if such issue shall be found necessary.

The bonds bear date Jan. 16, 1865, carry seven per cent. interest, payable quarterly in New-York; have fifty years to run, and are secured by a Deed of Trust to Samuel J. Tilden, Esq., upon all the company's lines of road and equipment in the States of Illinois and Wisconsin, amounting to about 650 miles of road, more than 100 miles of which are subject to no other mortgage. This mortgage, together with all other liens, amount in the aggregate to only $20,000 per mile upon said roads.

Provision is also made in the mortgage for the absorption, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, of all prior liens into this class of bonds, in the expectation that eventually all the other bonds of the company will be exchanged for these, leaving this class of bonds the only mortgage lien upon the company's entire lines of road.

These bonds are convertible into the preferred stock of the company, at the option of the holder, any time prior to Jan. 1, 1870. For further particulars inquire at the company's office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

FOR SALE.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Sacramento Valley Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 8 Per Cent. Freeport Railroad Bonds, payable in gold coin.

First Mortgage 10 Per Cent. Placerville and Sacramento Bonds, payable in currency.

County Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Eldorado County, payable in gold.

City Bonds 10 Per Cent. of Placerville, payable in gold.

All in the State of California.

Apply to GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled an Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing business under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking, under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 23d day of December, 1865.

[SEAL.] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

No. 1,624.

REAL ESTATE AND MINING BUREAU.

S. HASTINGS GRANT,

No. 70 Broadway, New-York,

Agent for the sale of landed estates, mines, tobacco and cotton lands in Virginia, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., now offers properties of great value, many of which cover gold, copper, lead, plumbago, iron and coal mines, water power and mineral springs. The fullest information with regard to the above may be obtained through this office.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Gilman, Son & Co. John Torrey, M. D., U. S. Assay Office.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. Messrs. Satterlee & Co.

Messrs. A. R. Wetmore & Co. Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co.

Wilson G. Hunt, Esq.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Oct. 3, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, laws of 1859, and 476 laws of 1865, that the circulating notes of "THE MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," a banking association, located in said city, will be redeemed at par, by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, on presentation at the New-York State National Bank, in the City of Albany, and at the Merchants' National Bank in the City of New-York, in that city, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of said bank, must be presented as aforesaid, within six years from the date hereof; and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a lien upon the fund in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

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BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 16, 1866.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN FILED IN this Department, pursuant to law, by WOOSTER SHERMAN, an individual banker, proprietor of Wooster Sherman's Bank, at Watertown, Jefferson County, that the said banker has changed his residence: Notice is hereby given that the said banker resides in the city of New-York, where the business of the said bank will be hereafter conducted. Place of business No. 8 Nassau-st.

G. W. SCHUYLER, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—BROADWAY AND 7TH-AV., DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST., BLEECKER-ST. AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD STOCK AND BONDS AT A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT. Apply to S. R. JACOBS, NO. 1 NEW-ST., CORNER OF WALL.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Quicksilver Mining Company will be held at the Continental Hotel in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of February, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M. J. B. RANDOL, Sec.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS,

INCLUDING

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.

6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.

6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.

6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.

5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.

6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

UNION BANK OF LONDON,

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

BELFAST BANKING CO., IRELAND.

We issue sight drafts on the above, in sums to suit.

TAYLOR BROTHERS,

NO. 17 WALL-ST.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.,

Has for sale the following desirable Insurance Scrip:

$5,000 Atlantic Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 Sun Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Scrip.
$2,500 Commercial Mutual Scrip.
$3,500 Great Western Marine Scrip.
$1,500 Security Fire Scrip.
$1,000 Market Fire Scrip.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS,
UNITED STATES EXPRESS, } For sale.
ADAMS' EXPRESS,
NATIONAL BANKERS' EXPRESS wanted.
AMERICAN TELEGRAPH,
UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH, } For sale.

Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1865:

Premiums received on marine risks, from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,933,146 80
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1865	2,019,324 73
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,952,471 53
No policies have been issued upon life risks nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1865	$6,764,146 38
Losses paid during the same period	$3,659,178 45
Returns of premiums and expenses	$992,341 44
The company has the following assets, viz.:	
United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank, and other stocks	$4,828,585 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,330,350 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	221,260 00
Dividends on stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages, and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the company, estimated at	144,964 43
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,283,801 96
Cash in bank, coin	80,462 00
Cash in bank, United States Treasury Note Currency	310,551 78
Total amount of assets	$12,199,975 17

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1864, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of 35 per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the company, for the year ending 31st December, 1865, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 3d of April next.

By order of the board. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, WM. STURGIS,
CHARLES DENNIS, HENRY K. BOGERT,
W. H. H. MOORE, JOSHUA J. HENRY,
HENRY COIT, DENNIS PERKINS,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL, JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
LEWIS CURTIS, J. HENRY BURGY,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK, C. A. HAND,
R. WARREN WESTON, B. J. HOWLAND,
ROYAL PHELPS, BENJ. BABCOCK,
CALEB BARSTOW, FLETCHER WESTRAY,
A. P. PILLOT, ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
WM. E. DODGE, GORDON W. BURNHAM,
GEO. G. HOBSON, FREDK. CHAUNCEY,
DAVID LANE, JAMES LOW,
JAMES BRICE, GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
LEROY M. WILEY, WILLIAM H. WEBB.
DANIEL S. MILLER,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY offer for sale $1,350,000 of their First Mortgage Sinking Fund, convertible bonds, due April 1, 1895, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of April and October in each year, being the entire balance of the bonds which the Company is authorized to sell under the provisions of a mortgage to George N. Titus and James D. Fish, Trustees for $5,500,000, covering the whole line of the Company's road, from Chicago, Ill., to Richmond, Ind., 224 miles, with the franchises, equipment and appurtenances, and all other present and future acquired property.

The proceeds of these bonds now offered will extinguish the whole existing floating debt of the Company, and provide for the purchase of a large amount of additional rolling stock.

For copy of mortgage and further particulars, apply at the office of the Company, No. 37 William-st., New-York, where subscriptions for the bonds will be received.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1866.

BROAD TOP COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held at Morrisville, Penn., Feb. 13, 1866,

Messrs. WILLIAM REED,
WILLIAM FLAGG,
SAMUEL JAUDON,
R. H. BELDEN,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
R. W. MILBANK,
CHRISTOPHER MYERS,

were elected Directors.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM REED was unanimously reelected President, and Mr. WILLIAM FLAGG Vice-President, for the ensuing year. FRED. G. SCRIBA, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for ten Directors of this Company, constituting the first class, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, proximo, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order.

JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The business of this Company in New-York will continue as hitherto at the offices, No. 57 Broadway; and, in consequence of the death of the late C. H. Edwards, Esq., be carried on for the present by the undersigned.

J. D. NAAR, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Lilly Run Petroleum Company will be held at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, on TUESDAY, March 6, 1866, at 1½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 21 to March 7.

JAMES MILLIGAN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY, for the election of five directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, New-York, on the 10th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Continental Hotel, corner of 9th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia, on the 13th day of March next, at 2 P. M. CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Sec'y.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 10 until Feb. 22.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
No. 205½ WALNUT-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS and election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866. H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

OWEN'S LAKE SILVER LEAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and other purposes, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 78 Cedar-st., on MONDAY, March 5. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will be closed from March 1 to March 6. CHAS. W. BOND, Secretary.

RACINE CITY BONDS.—THE UNDERSIGNed are prepared to purchase a limited number of these bonds at 25 per cent. LOCKWOOD & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—HIRAM STUDLEY against NORMAN EWEN—Pursuant to an order of the Court entered in this action, I, the subscriber, receiver of the property and effects of "Studley's Express Company," will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, the twenty-third day of February instant, at the stables, numbers twenty-five and twenty-seven East twenty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, nineteen horses, ten wagons, two large transfer coaches, fourteen sets of harness, wagon tops and covers, &c., two iron safes, desks, clock, and stable and office furniture, which sale will be entirely for cash. The horses, &c., may be seen at the stables.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1866.

NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SAUNDERS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the late place of business of deceased, No. 7 Astor House, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next. Dated Jan. 24, 1866.

SAMUEL SAUNDERS } Executors.
ADAM SAUNDERS.

j25-law6mTh*

BRIGGS' CURATIVE FOR CORNS, BUNions, in-growing nails, tender feet, &c. Sold by druggists and sent by mail. Dr. BRIGGS, Surgeon Chiropodist, Nos. 208 and 920 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 20th of February, at No. 122 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

Feb. 8, 1866.

OFFICE OF UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION,
No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION have this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable March 5, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Feb. 22 to March 5, both days inclusive. AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the net earnings of the quarter ending Jan. 31, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., upon the capital stock, and so much of the scrip stock as has been declared paid.

The transfer books will be closed Thursday, the 22d inst., and reopened Friday, March 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th of March. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of March inclusive.

WILLIAM CLARKE, President.

J. McMASTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STOUT COAL COMPANY,
ROOM No. 44 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the capital stock, (out of the earnings for the three months ending Jan. 31,) payable at the office of the company on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

G. S. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. cash on the preferred and common stock of the Company, payable on the 1st day of March, 1866, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 34 Broadway, New-York City. Transfer books will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 2d of March.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of government tax, and payable to the stockholders at their office, No. 155 Broadway, on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that date. By order, JAMES HARRISON, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EBERVALE COAL COMPANY,
ROOM No. 44, TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of the company. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.

SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free of government tax payable to stockholders on demand. By order.

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—BLIVEN PETROLEUM COMPAny, No. 24 Cliff-st., New-York. The trustees of this company have declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, Feb. 19, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 16 to Feb. 19. F. J. DOMINICK, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 10 COOPER INSTITUTE, 3d-av., during the erection of their new Banking-house. Bank open from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

W. J. BARNES, Sec. ISAAC T. SMITH, Pres't.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Free from government tax.

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Third-avenue.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Chartered 1851.

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

Open daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE (opposite MOTT-ST.,) NEW-YORK.

Allows SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST to depositors, FREE OF TAX. Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK-ST.

Interest, SIX PER CENT. free of tax.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; on Monday and Thursday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed, free from Government Tax. Deposits made on or before March 1 draw interest from March 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received by the undersigned until (1) one o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn as follows, viz.:

1,000 barrels PORK—MESS or PRIME MESS—of the old and new crop, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels, with two iron hoops. Meat to be free from rust or stain; full weight and thoroughly salted. Bidders will state when their pork was packed, and the brands; also, the kind of barrel.

The pork to be received at such inspection yards as shall be agreed to by the undersigned.

1,000 barrels of first quality extra superfine Southern, St. Louis or other brands of FLOUR, *suitable for keeping in a warm climate.* The brands and places of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in round or flat hoop barrels. The barrels to be in good shipping order, full head-lined and bungs sealed.

100,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels; to be new and of the best in use for the purpose, and be full head-lined.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

57 barrels New No. 1 MACKEREL.

The stores are required for immediate delivery.

Separate proposals, *in duplicate,* must be made for each article enumerated, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the Flour and Sugar must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors, *other than the party furnishing the provisions,* will be required for the meat, certifying on the part of the seller their present quality and condition, and the immediately preceding inspection.

The meat will also be examined and passed upon by parties from this office on the part of the United States.

The stores will be inspected at the date of delivery, and compared with the retained samples by an inspector appointed by this office.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and A. C. G. S.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Feb. 14, 1866.

TO STONE-BLOCK PAVERS.—SEParate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of bidder and the date of the offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: 57th-st., from 5th to 9th avs.; 79th-st., from 5th-av. to East River; 49th-st., from 9th to 10th avs.; 44th-st., from Broadway to 9th-av.; and 3d-av., from 109th to 129th sts.

Specifications and blank forms for the proposals can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.

Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.

Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.

C. G. SAWTELLE,

Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

STATIONERY.

BASSETT'S GOLD PENS

Are made of the finest stock, and are the most *substantial* GOLD PENS used.

C. R. BASSETT, Manufacturer,
No. 254 Broadway, New-York,
Opposite City Hall.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

COAL.

COAL—NEW OFFICE NO. 5 CLINTON HALL, 8th-st., near Broadway, for the sale of the best qualities of coal at lowest prices; 2,000 pounds to the ton.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 16, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Md., under direction of Capt. A. M. CUMMING, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government wharf, south side of the basin, the following-named vessels and other effects belonging to the Government, viz.:

The ESCORT, side-wheel steamer of 449 tons, wooden hull and bottom metaled; length on deck, 181 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 50 feet; draft, 5¼ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 40 inches; stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,500 barrels. She is in fine running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The MANHATTAN, side-wheel steamer of 316 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 35 feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 10 feet; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels. She is in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

The JOHN FARRON, side-wheel steamer of 314 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 150 feet; beam, 28 feet; over all, 42½ feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet, and is well found in anchors, chains and general outfits.

The PEOONIC, side-wheel steamer of 313 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened and metaled in 1863; length on deck, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; over all, 40 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches, stroke of piston, 10 feet; capacity of cargo, 700 barrels; hull, engine and boiler all in good condition, and well found in her outfits.

The HUGH JENKINS, side-wheel steamer of 306 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; over all, 48 feet; depth of hold, 7½ feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 10½ feet; capacity of cargo, 1,200 barrels; machinery in good condition, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

The STAR, side-wheel steamer of 287 42-95 tons; wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 26½ feet; over all, 56 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 5½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,000 barrels; vessel in good repair, and well found in all her outfits.

The BALLOON, side-wheel steamer of 264 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; over all, 37 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 29 inches; stroke of piston, 11 feet.

☞ She has recently been put in most thorough repair, and is well furnished and fitted up as a staff-boat; having abundant effects in all departments on board for immediate use.

The IOLAS, side-wheel steamer of 164 7-95 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 120 feet; breadth of beam, 21 feet; over all, 38 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 4 feet; has one square low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 400 barrels. Well found in anchors, chains, tools, &c., &c.

The JAMES JEROME, screw steamer of 163 93-95 tons, wooden hull, length on deck, 105 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 9 feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 22 inches; capacity of cargo, 1,900 barrels. Vessel in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The CECIL, side-wheel steamer of 130 tons, wooden hull, and bottom metalled; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 18 feet; over all, 32 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 6 feet; capacity of cargo, 275 barrels. Vessel in good order, and well found in all her outfits.

The L. G. CANNON, screw-steamer of 200 tons, iron hull, built in 1862; draft 5 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 22 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet. Vessel in good repair and well found in all her outfits.

The IRONSIDES, screw steamer of 192 tons, iron hull, sheathed with wood; length on deck, 125 feet; breadth of beam, 23½ feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft, 4½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,800 barrels. She has a new boiler and engine, rebuilt in 1862, well found in all her outfits.

The FANNY GARNER, screw-steamer of 190 tons, wooden hull; length of deck, 150 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 7½ feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston, 2 feet; capacity of cargo, 1,500 barrels. She is in good running order, and well found in all her outfits.

The tug TIGRESS, screw tug-boat of 70 tons, wooden hull; length on deck, 63 feet; breadth of beam, 16 feet; draft, 9 feet; has one high-pressure engine, diameter of cylinder, 20 inches; stroke of piston, 20 inches; hull, engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in all her outfits.

The tug KATE, screw tug-boat of 35 tons; length on deck, 60 feet; breadth of beam, 10 feet; depth of hold, 6½ feet; draft 7 feet; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 16½ inches; stroke of piston, 18 inches; engine and boiler in good order, and vessel well found in her outfits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One IRON RUDDER, made of 2¾ inch round iron, 11 feet 3 inches long; plated with 3-16 inch iron on back; made of the best material and in the most thorough manner.

The Rudder was made for the steamer "L. G. Cannon, but not found necessary for her use.

One superior TUBULAR BOILER, taken from the steamer "S. R. Spaulding," and now lying at Poole & Hunt's yard, foot of Thames-st., 16 feet 2 inches in length, 16 feet 6 inches in width, and weighing 78,400 pounds.

This boiler is in complete order and ready for immediate use, having been repaired at a cost of $7,900, with the view of putting it in the steamer "Ben Deford," and not used, as the "Deford" was sold by the Government before its completion.

Also, from the Government storehouse, south side of the basin, superior chronometers, marine glasses, metallic life boats, Manilla ropes, engineers' tools, ship stores, ship furniture, &c., &c., too numerous to mention in detail, some of which are entirely new, and all in serviceable condition, being surplus stock reserved for offering at final sale of vessels at this depot.

The above-named vessels and their effects are only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms cash, in Government funds on day of sale.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster,
Middle Military Department.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ABOVE SALE OF STEAMERS, WE WILL SELL STEAM FERRY BOAT "BALTIMORE," STEAM PROPELLER "THOMAS SWANN," STEAM PROPELLER "CONGRESS," AS FOLLOWS:

The steam ferry boat BALTIMORE, sidewheel double-end ferry boat, 464 tons. Length on deck over all 133 feet 4 inches; beam 32 feet, over all 51 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 11 inches; has one low-pressure beam engine, diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; draft, 8 feet; hull in perfect order; iron fastened and metaled in 1863; well found in chains, anchors, fasts, boats and life-preservers; engine and boiler also in perfect order, and now ready for service, with everything on board that the law requires, having been inspected by a Government Inspector during the last month.

The steam propeller THOMAS SWANN, of 365 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened and metaled; length on deck 120 feet 6 inches; beam, 27 feet 7 inches; depth of lower hold, 7 feet 5 inches; between decks 7 feet 11 inches; draft, 8 feet 4 inches; has one direct-acting, low-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 30 inches; boiler, machinery and hull, all in perfect order, and well found in anchors, chains, tools, boats, life-preservers, &c., and everything the law requires, with bedding, furniture and crockery and cooking utensils for twenty-four persons; now ready for sea, having been fitted up and inspected by a government inspector during the last two months. Capacity for carrying 2,500 round barrels.

The steam propeller CONGRESS, of 472 tons, wooden hull, iron-fastened, length on deck, 130 feet; beam, 25 feet 5 inches; depth of lower hold, 11 feet; between decks, 7 feet 3 inches; draft, 9 feet 6 inches; built in 1863; has three masts, with fore and aft sails in good order. Hull, engine and boiler in perfect order, and well supplied with anchors, chains, tools, boats and life-preservers; capacity for freight, 4,000 barrels, having been fitted up the last two months with full complement of bedding, furniture, crockery and cooking utensils for 24 persons; now ready for sea, and inspected by a Government Inspector in the last two months.

ADREON & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF HARNESS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Feb. 21, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the United States Government Warehouse, Hanover-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described harness, viz.:

789 single sets lead-mule harness—worn.
472 single sets wheel-mule harness—worn.
42 single sets lead-horse harness—good.
55 single sets wheel-horse harness—good.
50 single sets lead ambulance harness—good.
211 single sets wheel ambulance harness—worn.

Terms of sale—Cash in Government funds.

By order of Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY BOWMAN, Capt. and Asst. Q. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, under the direction of Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee, valuable property on Broadway, Washington-place, South and Greene sts. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 26, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY—No. 449, running through to No. 26 Mercer; 25x200 feet.

SOUTH-ST.—No. 69, northwest corner of Pine-st.; 26x56.6.

WASHINGTON-PLACE—No. 12, superb private residence; lot 42.9x96.2½.

GREENE-ST.—Stable, east side, 48 feet 1 inch south of Washington-place; lot 48.1¼x28.9.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS OPERA HOUSE FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Sale at auction of the New-Orleans Opera House, situated at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., with its dependencies, and all and singular the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe and library and other accessories of said Opera House.—By GABRIEL LEAUMONT, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 69 Chartres-st., on THURSDAY, March 29, 1866, at noon, will be sold at the Merchants' and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal-st., between Custom and Canal sts., New-Orleans, the splendid building known as the OPERA HOUSE. The portion of ground on which said opera house is built, forms the west corner of Bourbon and Toulouse sts., and measures 191 feet 9 inches and 6 lines front on said Bourbon-st., by 190 feet 8 inches and 7 lines front on Toulouse st., all more or less. Said building was erected in 1859, and the cost of the same, with the furniture, decorations, scenery, wardrobe, library, and other accessories, exceeded the sum of $240,000. A complete and exact inventory of the contents of said opera house is deposited for reference in the office of S. MAGNER, Notary Public in New-Orleans.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The purchaser to assume the payment of two bonds of $1,000 each, subscribed by the New-Orleans Opera House Company, under date of the 1st of June, 1859, and payable on the 1st of July, 1869, the said two bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually by coupons of $40 each on the 1st of July and 1st of January of each year, the first coupon to be due on the 1st of July next, 1866. The balance of the price of adjudication to be one-third cash in United States Treasury notes, and the balance at a credit of one, two, three, four and five years, by equal installments, in notes divided by coupons to suit the vendors; said notes bearing 8 per cent. interest from date until paid, and the whole to be secured by mortgage on the property sold. The building to be kept insured against fire to the amount of the unpaid notes, and the policy transferred to the vendors until the full payment of said notes, the vendors reserving the privilege to renew yearly said insurance in case of negligence on the part of the purchaser so to do, and to claim immediately from the owner the reimbursement of said premium of insurance, which will be also secured by mortgage on said property; the purchaser also taking the obligation to pay the attorneys' fees in case of suit on any of the notes subscribed by him for the balance purchase of said property, said attorneys' fees not to exceed 5 per cent.

The opera house being rented up to the 1st of June next, possession of the same will not be given before that time; but the leases of the stores on the ground floor, amounting to $200 per month, will be transferred to the purchaser from the 1st of April next.

Acts of sale before GOTTSCHALK & WAGNER, Notaries Public in New-Orleans, at the expense of the purchaser, who shall have to pay the United States revenue stamp for said sale.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO. WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of A. G. Jerome, Jr., surviving partner of A. G. Jerome & Co., for account of Gilbert R. Ferrett:

$40,000 Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company Land Grant Bonds.

$2,8 0 Income Bonds same Company.

T. B. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, AT 12 O'CLOCK, on Pier No. 12 East River:

3,320 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,004 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Union* from Palermo.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE OF OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMERS, TUGS, SCHOONERS, FERRY-BOATS, &c.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7, 1866.

The following-named vessels, belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army, will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 26th day of February, 1866, at the office of Chief Quartermaster, Lafayette-square, No. 118 Camp-st.:

Steamship "Crescent," registered 1,219 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "St. Mary," registered 1,218 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Clinton," registered 1,227 tons, iron vessel.
Steamship "Alabama," registered 630 tons.
Steamship "Geo. Peabody," registered 1,018 tons.
Steamship "Convoy," registered 423 tons.
Steamship "Planter," registered 309 tons.
Propeller "Corinthian," registered 236 tons.
Propeller "Stanton," registered 280 tons.
Propeller "Foote," registered 470 tons.
Propeller "Exact," registered 265 tons.
Propeller "Porter," registered 463 tons.
Propeller "Hussar," registered 436 tons.
Propeller "Alliance," registered 396 tons, iron vessel.
Side-wheel towboat "St. Charles," registered 358 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "J. W. Hancock," registered 630 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Diana," registered 700 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Col. Halcomb," registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer "Mustang," registered 176 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Altamont," registered 202 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Emma," registered 189 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer "Col. Benedict," registered 181 tons.
Wheel in recess steamer "Tamaulipas," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Wheel in recess steamer "Matamoras," registered 334 tons, iron vessel.
Centre-wheel steamer "Col. Colburn," registered 125 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Gen. Ransom," registered 104 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Centre-wheel steamer "Kapper," registered 270 tons, large railroad ferry-boat.
Tug "Perry," registered 155 tons.
Tug "Jennie," registered 14 tons.
Tug "Cleveland," registered 37 tons.
Tug "Belle Darlington," registered 85 tons.
Schooner "Electric," registered 143 tons.
Schooner "H. D. Adams," registered 112 tons.
Schooner "Scout," registered 126 tons.
Schooner "Union," registered 98 tons.
Schooner "Winona," registered 117 tons.
Schooner "Annette," registered 135 tons.
Schooner "Highlander," registered 349 tons.
Model barge "Col. Mulligan," registered 120 tons.
Three (3) lighters.
One (1) flatboat.
Ten (10) small boats.
Three (3) barges.
Nine (9) yawls.

A full description of these vessels can be had on application at the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. E. S. ALLEN, A. Q. M., Tchoupitoulas-st., New-Orleans, and most of them can be seen at this port or vicinity.

TERMS.—Cash, in United States currency, or audited transportation vouchers; fifteen (15) per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on bidding off each boat, and the balance to be paid within eight (8) days thereafter.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
Military Division of the Gulf.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE VALUABLE ANDPRODUCTIVE REAL ESTATE LATE OF MARGARET W. PIRNIE, DECEASED.—Will be sold at public auction, by order of the executor of Margaret Pirnie, deceased, on the 27th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described premises:

PARK-ST., No. 65—Also fronting Worth-st., opposite the junction of those streets, now occupied by the Manhattan Brewery; containing 23 feet 6 inches in front, 28 feet 2 inches in the rear, and 143 feet 10 inches on each side.

BAXTER-ST.—No. 24 and the buildings thereon, comprising a brick front house on the street, and a brick building covering the residue of the lot adjoins in the rear No. 65 Park-st., occupied by the Manhattan Distillery, containing 25½ feet front, 25.2 rear, and 117 feet in depth.

BAXTER-ST., No. 22.—Frame house in front and brick building in the rear, containing 24.11 feet front, 25 rear, and 117 feet in depth.

BAXTER-ST., No. 20.—Brick front house on the street and frame house in the rear, containing 25 feet front and rear, and 117 feet in depth.

The lots Nos. 20 and 22 Baxter-st. adjoin in the rear No. 65 Park-st.

DELANCEY-ST., NO. 113, AND NOS. 91 AND 93 ESSEX-ST.—Comprising the lot at the southwesterly corner of those streets, and the several buildings thereon, containing 21 feet 11 inches front, 21.10¾ rear, and 100 feet on each side.

ELM-ST., No. 58, NORTHWEST CORNER OF CATHARINE-LANE—Containing 41 feet 6 inches in front on Elm-st., 20½ feet on Catharine-lane, 37 feet 2½ inches on the northerly side, and 44 feet 9 inches on the westerly side; frame building.

8TH-AV., No. 208—East side, 25.1¼ feet south of 21st-st., containing 24.11¾ feet in front, 27 feet 5 inches in the rear, 127 feet 10½ inches on the southerly side, and 116 feet 7 inches on the northerly side; on this lot there is a brick front house on the avenue, and a frame house and a carpenter-shop in the rear.

AVENUE A, No. 23 AND No. 144 2D-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER.—Containing 26 feet 7 inches in front, 26 feet 1½ inches in the rear, and 80 feet 1¼ inches on 2d-st. and on the northerly side. Upon this lot are one four-story brick house on the corner of the avenue, and two other brick houses on 2d-st.

2D-ST., No. 142.—In the rear of above, containing 19 feet 10¾ inches in front, 20 feet in the rear and 26 feet 1½ inches on each side. Three-story brick house.

129TH-ST.—Five brick dwelling-houses and lots on the south side of 129th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., each lot containing 20 feet 1 inch in width and 99 feet 11 inches in depth, with party walls. Also, one vacant lot on south side of 129th-st., about 280 feet easterly of 4th-av., 19 feet 8¾ inches wide and 99 feet 11 inches deep.

128TH-ST.—Five lots, each 20 feet in width and 99 feet 11 inches in depth, distant 180 feet easterly from the 4th-av.

The sale of each lot will be absolute to the highest bidder, without any limitation whatever, and is made for the purpose of a distribution of the estate.

All the property is in fee, titles perfect, and will be sold free of incumbrances of every nature to time of sale.

Executor's deeds will be given.

C. J. & E. DEWITT, Att'ys for Executor,
No. 88 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE OF 20,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1866.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their thirty-third auction sale of coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers,

TWENTY THOUSAND TONS

of fresh mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of or on behalf of the Company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the Government tax of seven cents per ton, in current funds within ten days thereafter, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

STEAM TUG MARIGOLD—Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG LABURNUM—Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 8 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard. C. H. BELL, Commandant.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE—LOTS ON 142D-ST., 130TH-ST., 102D-ST. and 12TH-AV.; improved property on Washington and West sts. with bulkhead and water right, and two houses in Brooklyn.

P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST-ST.—The 5-story brick store, No. 307 West-st.; between Spring and Charlton sts.; 20 ft. by about 75; lot 85 ft. 9 inches in depth. The 5-story brick store, No. 308 West-st., 20 ft. by about 75; lot 87 ft. 5 inches in depth.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The 4½-story brick building Nos. 508 and 510 Washington-st., in the rear of the West-st. stores; lot 40x115; buildings covering the plot.

BULKHEAD and WATER RIGHT in front of the West-st. stores. The whole of the above forming a plot of ground 40 feet on West-st. running through to Washington-st. 202 feet 6 inches, with the bulkhead and water rights in front of the West-st. property.

142D-ST.—Four lots north side of 142d-st., 400 feet east of 11th-av.

102D-ST.—Two lots south side of 102d-st., 345 feet east of 1st-av.

12TH-AV.—Two lots east side 12th-av., 25 feet north of 130th-st.

130TH-ST.—One lot north side of 130th-st., 100 feet east of 12th-av.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

HUNTINGTON-ST.—The two three-story brick houses, Nos. 41 and 43 Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., well built and in good order; possession May 1.

For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, New-York.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A.,
No. 8 South Gay-street,
BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 31, 1866.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office daily, and opened at 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS during the month of February, for the purchase of surplus GOOD HARD BREAD, on hand at this depot.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. All the bread offered under this advertisement has been carefully and thoroughly inspected, each box having been opened, examined and then re-coopered, and no box allowed replaced which did not come up to the standard for issue to troops. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes. Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores. Should navigation be closed during this time, the time so lost will not be considered. Proposals to be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lieut.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Vols.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON AVENUE A, EIGHTH-AV., BAXTER, PARK, ELM, DELANCEY, SECOND, 128TH AND 129TH STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Executor of Margaret Pirnie:

AV. A—No. 23, northwest corner of 2d-st.
8TH-AV.—No. 208, adjoining southeast corner of 21st-st.
BAXTER-ST.—Nos. 20, 22 and 24, near Park-st.
PARK-ST.—No. 65, on the rear of Baxter-st. property.
ELM-ST.—No. 58, northwest corner of Catharine-st.
DELANCEY-ST.—No. 113, northwest corner of Essex-st.
2D-ST.—No. 142, on the rear of No. 23 Av. A.
128TH-ST.—5 lots, north side, near 4th-av.
129TH-ST.—5 houses and lots, between 3d and 4th avs.

☞ Book maps at the office, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 11 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

Executor's sale of the entire library of the late Mr. John Lafarge—consisting of about 600 volumes, the greater portion of which are Paris Editions, in first-class bindings of calf and morocco, full gilt, and comprising the works of Rousseau, Buffon, Flécel, Las Cases, La Fontaine, Picard, Chateaubriand, Dumas, Lelile, Molière, Guizot, Boileau, Muller, Jouy, L'Blano, Voltaire, Sismondi, Balbi, La Sage, Lacretelle, and other distinguished authors.

ALSO,

About 200 works richly bound, of the celebrated English and American writers, English and American editions.

On view the day before sale.

AUCTION SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—Coach lace looms, with Jacquard machines, gimp hand-looms, warping mills, winding wheels, shafting pullies and belting. Sale to take place at No. 10 Mechanic-st., FRIDAY, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer—late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., &c.

THEALL & CURTIS will sell by auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, 1866, at 11 o'clock, at the mansion (lately occupied by A. Gracie King, Esq.,) No. 211 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., all the furniture, &c., contained in said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites in green and gold satin brocatel; marble carved rosewood etagere, marble top; rosewood and mahogany centre and fancy tables, fine rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, Chambers, maker; secretary and library bookcases, fine solid oak pillar extension table, marble-top buffet, solid oak dining chairs in morocco; rosewood, mahogany and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, fine enameled bed-room suites, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, damask and lace curtains, lounges, easy chairs, &c., &c., together with the kitchen utensils.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27,

at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 47 West 28th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the Handsome Household Furniture, Carpets, &c. Full particulars in time.

N. B.—We are prepared to give our special attention to sales of household furniture, &c., at private residences.

THEALL & CURTIS,
No. 28 Liberty-st.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, &c., entirely new and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, Fifth and E sts., back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within five (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor U. S. A.

SALE OF MEDICINES BELONGING TO THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9, 1866.

An auction sale of valuable medicines no longer required by the Medical Department, U. S. Army, will be held in this city on THURSDAY, the first day of March next, and succeeding days, if necessary, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the warehouses located on Judiciary-square, 5th and E sts., back of the City Hall.

The medicines are in the original packages, and the attention of the trade is invited to this sale, which will embrace the following principal articles, viz.:

Sulphuric ether, 500 lbs.; alcohol, 500 bottles; compound spirits of ether, 500 lbs.; simple cerate, 1,000 lbs.; chloroform, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of buchu, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of cinchona, 500 lbs.; fluid extract of ipecacuanha, 250 lbs.; fluid extract of rhubarb, 250 lbs.; Mass hydrarg., 250 lbs.; Dover's powder, 250 lbs.; cod liver oil, 1,000 bottles; camphor pills, 1,000 dozen; compound cathartic pills, 2,000 dozen; opium pills, 1,000 dozen; iodine of potassium, 200 lbs.; rhubarb, 500 lbs.; powdered rhubarb, 250 lbs.; syrup of squill, 500 lbs.; compound spirits of lavender, 500 lbs.; beside other articles. Upward of sixty articles of the *Materia Medica,* in lots similar to the above, will be offered for sale.

Catalogues containing a complete list, with full particulars, will be ready by the 17th inst.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

Five days will be allowed to purchasers in removing their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Medical Purveyor.
C. W. BOTELER, JR.,
Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF 45 LOTS IN THE 7th Ward of the City of New-York, comprising the entire block of land bounded by Cherry-st., Rutgers-place, Clinton and Jefferson sts., together with the mansion-house thereon, being the late residence of William B. Crosby, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of William B. Crosby, deceased, the following described property, viz.:

CHERRY-ST.—18 lots on the north side of Cherry-st., comprising the entire front between Clinton and Jefferson sts.

RUTGERS-PLACE—18 lots, with the Mansion-house thereon, situate on the south side of Rutgers-place, comprising the entire front between Clinton and Jefferson sts.

CLINTON-ST.—3 lots, with the brick stable thereon, situate on the west side of Clinton, between Cherry-st. and Rutgers-place.

JEFFERSON-ST.—3 lots, east side of Jefferson-st., between Cherry-st. and Rutgers-place. This property is most admirably adapted for warehouses or for manufacturing purposes.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the old establishment, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts.,

A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF THE HIGHEST GRADES FANCY GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c., selected expressly for first-class custom—consisting of very old choice brandies in bottles and casks; old Madeiras, ditto real Topaz, Manzanilla and standard sherries, superior old port, fine clarets, Irish and Scotch whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix rum. Club House and Wee Drop Gin, French cordials, Bourbon and rye whisky, Cliquot, Heidsick and other high grade champagnes, Havana cigars, fine green and black teas in original packages, English pickles, sauces, canned fruits, and every other article of groceries usually found in a first-class store.

ALSO,

THE STORE FIXTURES—Consisting of black walnut shelving, ditto counter, platform scales, refrigerators, show cases, weights, measures, &c.

They will be sold without reserve to close the concern, the lease of the concern having been disposed of.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway; 13 lots, ready for immediate improvement, on 55th and 56th sts., between 5th and 6th avs., described as follows: 2 lots north side 56th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av.; 5 lots, 2 north side of 55th-st., 300 feet from the avenue, and 3 south side of 56th-st., 275 feet from avenue; 6 lots, 3 on 55th and 3 on 56th sts., 525 feet from 5th-av. Also, the valuable improved property known as No. 25 Chambers-st. and 1 Reade-st., between Broadway and Chambers-st., about 30 feet front on each street by 150 feet in depth; the buildings are five stories; first floors are stores; divided for offices in the upper floors. Also, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house north side of 23d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., known as No. 71 East 23d-st.; lot 28x110; house 28 by about 70, and extension about 16x24. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

PUBLIC SALE.—BY DIRECTION OF BREVET Maj.-Gen. A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, the following ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES will be sold on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, 1866, at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia, to wit: 150 tons cast iron, 5 tons wrought iron, 1 iron Forebay-flume, one large turning lathe, 1 rolling mill, with machinery, furnaces, forges, fly-wheel, shafting, rollers, hangers, &c., complete; 100,000 brick, (more or less;) 34 cast iron columns, (new;) 76 cast iron window frames, 8 anvil blocks, (cast;) 1,270 Joslyn's carbines, with appendages complete, (new;) 320 Starr's carbines, with appendages new and complete; 107 assorted revolvers, 330 cavalry sabres, 2,160 Burnside's carbines, 5,000 Enfield rifles, 46 N. C. O. swords, together with about 1,000 sets horse equipments for cavalry, including bridles, saddles, saddle blankets, halters, &c.; also, large quantities of cavalry and infantry accoutrements, appendages for small arms, and tools of various kinds, &c., &c. One large lot of finely dressed granite stone. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms cash in government funds.

D. J. YOUNG, Ordnance Agent.
JOHN KOONCE, Auctioneer.

HARPER'S FERRY, Feb. 10, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST WARREN-ST., BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

EAST WARREN-ST.—The valuable three-story brick house, with brown-stone trimmings, and lot, No. 182 East Warren-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. House is in good order, and contains 18 rooms; cellar cemented. Lot 20.3x100.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND DAMAGED HOSPITAL PROPERTY, &C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Judiciary-square Warehouses, 5th and E streets, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 23d of February, at 10 o'clock A. M., a quantity of serviceable and damaged hospital bedding, clothing and furniture. A large quantity of hair mattresses will be sold.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchasers will be allowed 48 hours to remove their property.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surg. U. S. A., Med. Pur.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS AND WATER FRONTS IN ELIZABETHPORT.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

ELIZABETHPORT.—99 valuable lots, with water front, situate on the Crescent, corner Franklin and Fulton sts., together with the water-right in front of said premises. Elizabethport is the freight terminus of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, is accessible by water at all seasons, and for vessels of the largest class. This property, from its position and advantages, is one of the most desirable properties now offering for manufacturing purposes.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THOMAS AND LEONARD STS. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

THOMAS-ST.—The three lots of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate on south side of Thomas-st., 50 feet west of West Broadway, and known as Nos. 39, 41 and 41½.

LEONARD-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick-front house thereon, situate on north side of Leonard-st., 75 feet west of West Broadway, known as No. 39.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 o'clock, at our galleries, No. 93 Liberty-st., fine oil-paintings. About 60 fine modern pictures by European and American artists, comprising 16 very fine pictures by the celebrated English artist F. Villamel, of London, of Spanish and English local subjects; also, several very fine old pictures to close invoice; on view two days before sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, FEB. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn:

A general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, 500 hair pillows, bedding, carpets, oilcloths, stoves, &c.

ROBERT HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA, BY ROBERT HAYDOCK, THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 101 Liberty-st. French China, a large and desirable assortment.

ASTROLOGY.

MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.

NO. 98 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7TH AVS.

As a medical clairvoyant Madame Ross exceeds all others gifted with this wonderful power; she accurately locates and minutely describes all diseases, the cause, effect and remedy. Many of our most respectable and prominent citizens can testify to her remarkable powers and success in describing and curing the most aggravated, hopeless and desperate cases of dyspepsia, pulmonic affections, rheumatism, &c. Ring the front door bell.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you wish to know; losses; numbers; prescribes medicines for all diseases, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

ROBERT C. FERGUSSON, GENERAL partner of ALSOP & CO., Lima, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chili, will represent said firm in the United States and Europe, using his own name in the business transactions of the house, for which it will be responsible.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT and GEORGE F. HOPPIN will be the acting general partners at Valparaiso, and JOSEPH HOBSON at Lima.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 1, 1866.

ALSOP & CO.

The business of ALSOP & CO., San Francisco, will be conducted by WM. F. BABCOCK and TIBURCIO PARROTT, general partners.

ROBERT C. FERGUSSON, of No. 42 South-st., New-York, will act as agent for said firm.

R. C. FERGUSSON is prepared to make advances on consignments of approved merchandise to Alsop & Co., Valparaiso and Lima, and to Alsop & Co., San Francisco.

No. 42 South-st.

No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY entered into copartnership, for the purpose of transacting business as Bankers and Brokers, under the firm name of FULLER, TREAT & COX.

R. J. FULLER,
R. E. TREAT,
ALLYN COX,
THEODORE COX,

Member New-York Stock Exchange.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY reëstablished the firm of PETERS & PROBST for the purpose of buying and selling Stocks, Bonds and Government securities on commission.

WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN D. PROBST,

Member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

No. 12 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1866.

SAMUEL H. H. PENTON HAVING WITHdrawn from the firm of PENTON, LUDLAM & UNDERHILL, the business will be continued by the remaining partners under the firm name of LUDLAM & UNDERHILL.

CHARLES LUDLAM,
JOHN K. UNDERHILL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond-street.

2. For flagging sidewalks in Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

3. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

4. For flagging sidewalks in Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

5. For building a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

6. For regulating and grading, flagging sidewalks, and setting curb and gutter on Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.

7. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eleventh-avenue, from Fifteenth to Twenty-sixth street.

8. For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and for flagging and reflagging sidewalks on Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue.

9. For building sewers in Hanover-square and Pearl-street, between Old-slip and Wall-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Bleecker-street, from Perry to Hammond streets.

2. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

3. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

4. Also, all the lots on both sides of Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

5. Also, all the lots on south side of Fifty-eighth-street and both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and all the lots on west side of First-avenue, from south side of Fifty-eighth-street to one-half the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-sixth-streets.

6. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

7. Also, all the lots on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh streets, and all the lots between Sixteenth and Twenty-seventh streets and Eleventh and Thirteenth avenues, and all the lots between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh streets, and one-half the block east of Eleventh-avenue.

8. Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Fifth to Seventh avenues.

9. All the lots included between Wall, Beaver and William streets, Old-slip and Water-street, and all the lots on both sides of Pearl-street and Hanover-square, from Wall-street to Old-slip.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 13, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1866, will be open for inspection and review from and after Monday, January 8, 1866, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1866, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real and personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,

Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For building a sewer in Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.

2. For building a sewer in Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

3. For flagging sidewalks in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, (125th,) between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.

4. For fencing vacant lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Oak-street, from James to Oliver-street.

2. All the lots on both sides of Allen-street, between Houston and Stanton streets.

3. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth (125th) street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.

4. Two lots on south side of Forty-fourth-street, commencing one hundred feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, February 21, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED IN A STOCK commission house; one that can advance some capital, and willing to do a strictly commission business, may hear of an opportunity by addressing (stating what amount of capital at command, and when an interview can be had) C., Box No. 3,983 Post-office.

$15,000—$20,000.—WANTED A PARTNER in a well-established lumber business in this City, with the above amount, to increase the business; best of references given and required. Address LUMBER, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

THE GOOD-WILL AND LEASES OF A well-established and easy business, requiring responsibility rather than capital, having business connection with first-class down-town houses, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Address W. H., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

"WASHINGTON SPRING WATER," SARATOGA, N. Y.—The agency for the Cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia is offered to responsible parties. Apply at the depot, No. 724 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of fancy-store, No. 727 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place, now doing a first-rate business. Will be sold cheap. Apply early to SAMUEL TUCK, No. 727 Broadway.

ADVANTAGES TO BUSINESS MEN.—Five floors to let above the store No. 729 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel; the second floor furnished with carpet, looking-glasses, counters, &c.; for business purposes. Apply in the store.

A RELIABLE MAN WISHES TO INVEST in a profitable business. Can give personal attention. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, with full particulars. Communications confidential.

FOR SALE—AN OIL REFINERY IN THE IMmediate vicinity of New-York; one still, and all the machinery and fixtures in good order. For particulars, address OIL REFINERY, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

STEAM PACKING-BOX FACTORY FOR sale and room with steam power to let. For particulars inquire at No. 91 Mercer-st.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $5,000, TO attend an old established machine-shop in this City. Address L. D. E., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—PORK, BUTTER, VEGETABLE and Fruit stand. Inquire at No. 153 Bleecker, corner of Thompson-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—"TO Dr. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent (Nitrous Oxide) in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Dr. Carnochan.* That we administer the gas in the most safe and efficient manner, 9,000 patients and the Medical profession of New-York will testify. Offices No. 19 and 30 Cooper Institute.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 358 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY MORNING, ON 38TH-ST. OR Madison-av., between 38th and 35th sts., a lady's etruscan GOLD PIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at No. 45 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Thomson.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,636	Hall.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND.............SATURDAY, Feb. 24
ENGLAND..............SATURDAY, March 3
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $37 currency.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
J. D. NAAR, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 7? Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
NOUVEAU MONDE...3,204 tons........900-horse power
WASHINGTON........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE...............3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT.........1,130-horse power
PEREIRE..............1,130-horse power
VILLE DE PARIS......1,130-horse power
Leaving Pier No. 50 North River.
NOUVEAU MONDE, Capt. DE VALENCY, Friday, Mar 2
(New sidewheel steamer)
Carrying only cabin passengers.
Semi-monthly departures of the new steamers just completed will commence in March.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $2 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 21.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 28.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 7.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 14.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 21.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 28.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......................80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.......................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......................65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......March 17, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......April 14, 1866.
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......May 12, 1866.
FULTON.......JAMES A. WOTTON.......June 9, 1866.
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN......July 7, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S
Well-known first-class mail steamships, having been thoroughly refitted, with comfortable accommodations for passengers of all classes, will leave Pier No 42 North River, for Bremen, calling at Cowes, on the following THURSDAYS:
ATLANTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, CHARLES HOYER, Commander, 22d February.
BALTIC, 3,000 tons, 1,600-horse power, 15th March.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, 12th April.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, 2,600 tons, 1,000-horse power, 26th April.
Prices of passage payable in gold.
First Cabin, $105; Second Cabin, $62 50; Steerage, $37 50.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD'S steamship ATLANTIC, CHAS. HOYER commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 42 N. R., THURSDAY, 22d Feb., at 12 o'clock M., for Bremen, via Cowes, taking passengers to London, Havre, Southampton and Bremen. First cabin, $105; second cabin, $62 50; steerage, $37 50, payable in gold or its equivalent. For freight and passage apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LIMERICK......WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY.......Feb. 24
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY.......March 3
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..............$90 | Steerage...............$30
First Cabin to London....95 | Steerage to London....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 | Steerage to Paris......40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—The favorite steamer EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will succeed the MORRO CASTLE and leave on March 7.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.
CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA
EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE SOUTH AMERICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 28TH OF FEBRUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK,
GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, AND LAVACCA, TEXAS.
The splendid fast-sailing side-wheel steamship LILLIAN, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, is receiving cargo at Pier No. 13 North River, and will sail WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, having the capacity only for the bulk of 3,000 barrels light freight. For which or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.
Bills lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st., corner Cedar-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE of first-class steamships.
The favorite and fast steamship ALHAMBRA, CROWELL Master, is now receiving cargo and will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River, on SATURDAY, 24th February.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.
REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCREERY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
The steamer GULF CITY is now receiving freight at Pier No. 29 East River and will sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to SMITH & DUNNING,
No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
MARCH.
1st. ARIZONA, connecting with GOLDEN CITY.
10th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with the COLORADO.
21st. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS TO SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN POINTS.
Having concluded arrangements with the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY and the CENTRAL AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, we are now prepared to receive and forward WITH DISPATCH all kinds of goods, to and from points on the SOUTH PACIFIC and CENTRAL AMERICAN COAST, under THROUGH BILL OF LADING at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
For further particulars, classification of goods and rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, FROM PIER NO. 13, NORTH RIVER, in connection with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
Passage rates through to Augusta, Macon, Thomasville, Darien, Brunswick, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and Palatka.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
SAN SALVADOR,
JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander,
Will sail for Savannah direct from Pier No. 13, North river, foot of Cedar-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock.
Freight received daily and handled carefully.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, March 3.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. R. BAKER.
FLAMBEAU......................Capt. W. B. EATON.
GEN. BARNES..................Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The favorite side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River, connecting with all the railroads in Georgia, and Florida steamers.
All the connections to and beyond Augusta now complete. Through rates given to the interior of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, WILDER & FULLERTON.
Goods to be forwarded by railroad should be marked care of "C. R. R. Agent."

FOR SAVANNAH. PIONEER LINE.
Cabin passage $25. Deck $10.
EVERY THURSDAY.
Landing cargo in Savannah on the following Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
W. D. ROATH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 22.
For freight, at lowest rates, or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES,
No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR SAVANNAH.—MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE—PASSAGE REDUCED.—Cabin, $25; Deck, $10. The first-class steamships VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander; LEO, MERRILL, Commander. The VIRGO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT
ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
First-class steamships, and superior accommodations for passengers.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The well-known and popular steamship
MATANZAS,
WM. LEISEGANG, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 8 North River, and will sail for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.
Freight at current rates.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
Cabin very commodious and elegantly furnished.
First cabin passage
$40 CURRENCY.
The above low rate includes meals and state-rooms.
Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
MARMION,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office, No. 98 West-st.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship SAVANNAH will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, and the EVENING STAR on SATURDAY, March 3, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 24. For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
MESHANNOCK will follow on SATURDAY, March 3.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..............Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA..............................Capt. WM. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will positively sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

EXPRESSES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have made arrangements to extend their express lines, on the 1st of June next, west of the Missouri River to Denver and the mining districts of Colorado, and they will be prepared on the 1st of July next to extend their lines to Utah, Montana and Idaho.
They will also be prepared to give through bills of lading by their dispatch line for heavy freight to the above-named points. C. A. DE WITT,
FEB. 14, 1866. General Superintendent.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,
OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL, WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.
The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 205 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston streets. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture on sale.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled, chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites, in this city; also, mattresses, spring-beds, &c.; all goods warranted as represented; at the old established house. WARREN WARD & CO., 277 Canal.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK WALNUT book-case, made to order after a Parisian design; also, fine bronzes, and a very desirable collection of French and English books. Apply at No. 161 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE LOW—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD book-case, new style, with wings. Apply at No. 153 East 58th-st.

PERSONS HAVING FURNISHED SUBSTITUTES for the City of New-York (can have the State bounty collected and cashed by J. NELSON LUCKEY, banker, No. 243 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

HO! FOR THE GOLD MINES!
THE MONTANA AND IDAHO TRANSPORTATION LINE
Give Through Bills Lading to FORT BENTON, HELENA, VIRGINIA CITY, BANNOCK CITY, DEER LODGE, BLACKFOOT CITY, and all points in the MINING DISTRICTS.
The steamers of this line, built expressly for the Upper Missouri trade, are very light draught, will take very small cargoes, and be sure to go to Fort Benton in good time.
We are prepared, with trains of our own, to forward promptly all the freight we contract.
The first boat of this line will leave St. Louis about March 10, or as soon as the river is open to Omaha, and the other boats of the line will follow at intervals of about ten days.
The very fast and splendid passenger steamer
FANNY OGDEN
will leave about 1st of April with very little freight, expressly on a passenger trip, and passengers can rely on good accommodations and a quick and pleasant trip.
For freight or passage, apply to J. EAGER, Agent, No. 41 Broad-st., New-York, or JOHN C. COPELIN or JOHN J. ROE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:15 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-car attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry.
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1866, the express train for Camden will be discontinued. The steamer will leave Pier No. 3, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., connecting with train for Manchester, Tom's River, Long Branch &c.
FREIGHT FOR CAMDEN and intermediate stations will be taken at LOW RATES on the 4 o'clock line, reaching Camden the next morning.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 6:30 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 4:25, and 6:?? P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 5:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT DRAUGHT, SIDE-wheel steamer, beam engine, suitable for river navigation. Apply to H. P. FARRINGTON, No. 41 Jay-st.

MEDICAL.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
I can cure in 36 hours any case of falling of the womb, "prolapsus uteri," without respect to age. The remedy, which is external, replaces the womb without pain in its natural position. No exposure, no pessaves or instruments used. References of important cases.
Treatment of every other female complaint, from whatever causes produced. ABRAHAM K. COX, M. D.,
No. 67 Carmine-st.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habit? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at No. 162 Chambers-st. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5, can be sent by mail. Also sold at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., near Liberty-st. Madame RESTELL deems it her duty to caution ladies against imitators, who not only deprive them of their means, but their health.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, when their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, from whatever cause, treated with secrecy, and success guaranteed. Dr. STROENG, No. 156 East 19th-st., second door from 3d-av. Office hours, 2 to 3 P. M.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser," $1 50. E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FRIDAY.
DIRECTOR..........................MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF DON SEBASTIAN.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at 8.
(Fourteenth Subscription Night.)
LAST NIGHT OF DONIZETTI'S MASTERWORK,
DON SEBASTIAN,
DON SEBASTIAN,
with its splendid mise-en-scene and great cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI,
MASSIMILIANI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI, LORINI.
THE OCCIDENTAL BALLET,
By Mlle. KRUGER and Mlle. LEONTINE VIDAL.
Conductor..........................Mr. CARL BERGMANN
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE at 11 o'clock.
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
ON MONDAY—FIRST APPEARANCE OF SENORITA CARMELINA POCH.
LA FAVORITA.
TUESDAY—L'AFRICAINE.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances will commence THIS MORNING at all the regular ticket offices.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 22, at 7¾ o'clock,
(Third Subscription Night.)
By special request of many of the subscribers and others.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
in her incomparably great role of Amina, together with E. IRFRE, ANTONUCCI, Mlle. FICHER, &c.
Conductor..........................Signor TORRIANI

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........................MAX MARETZEK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at 11,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
TO COMMENCE AT 11 O'CLOCK.
Doors open at 10 o'clock,
will be produced Petrella's grand work,
IONE;
Or, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII,
with its immense cast.
ADMISSION $1 ONLY,
to all parts of the house. No reserved seats. Tickets may now be had at all the regular ticket offices.

BAL D'OPERA
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
APRIL THE 5TH, 1866.
Arrangements for the Grand BAL D'OPERA being perfected, the public is respectfully informed:
First, that tickets for the regular season subscribers to the Opera will be in readiness for delivery on
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
between the acts of the Opera.
Second, that the SALE OF TICKETS for non-subscribers and the public generally will take place on and after
THURSDAY, THE 22D INST.
All applications for cards of admission must be made personally, either to the Director of the Opera at the Academy of Music, or to any of the following gentlemen composing the
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

August Belmont,	Leo. W. Jerome,	Henry G. Stebbins,
R. L. Cutting, jr.,	H. A. Johnson,	Henry Clews,
W. B. Bend,	S. L. M. Barlow,	N. H. Wolfe,
Henry F. Vail,	Francis Skiddy,	Wm. B. Cooper,
Paul J. Forbes,	Edward R. Bell,	Shepherd Gandy,
J. P. Giraud Foster,	Jos. F. Stone,	Henry F. Fearing,
Wm. T. Blodgett,	A. C. Munson,	J. B. Lee,
	D. Kingsland.	

PRICE OF TICKETS:
Admitting a gentleman and lady..........................$10
Extra lady's ticket..........................5
The Orchestra will number TWO HUNDRED, under the direction of Messrs. J. NOLL and H. B. DODWORTH.
Caricature by THEO. NAST, Esq.
Positively but 1,000 tickets of admission will be issued to the public.

EIGHTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.
SEVENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION,
ON THE
ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 22,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, $5. To be had at William Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Adjt. Durfee, No. 677 Broadway, and of the Committee of Arrangements.
Major W. S. CARR, Chairman, No. 157 Centre-st.

CORRIE'S ILLUSTRATED TOUR OF SCOTLAND.
HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY,
Commencing MONDAY, Feb. 19,
PICTORIAL AND MUSICAL,
Assisted by Miss E. SINCLAIR,
Miss MAGGIE McLEOD, Mr. HENRY LESLIE,
(first appearance in America)
and the celebrated Humorous Lecturer and Vocalist,
Mr. D. T. CORRIE.
Admission 50 cents. Commence at 8.
"Ilk man an' mither's son tak heed."
Good seats can be secured without extra charge by applying at the office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.
A grand MATINEE for families and children every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock. Admission, 25 cents.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS
FOR CELEBRATING THE
134TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF WASHINGTON,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY.
The Special Committee of the Common Council, appointed to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating, in an appropriate manner, the 134th anniversary of the birthday of him who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen"—the immortal George Washington—have decided upon the following
PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS TO BE OBSERVED ON THE OCCASION,
THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1866.
A salute of one hundred guns will be fired at Union-square at noon, and at the same hour the Trinity chimes will play a series of national airs.
A grand display of fireworks will be given at the
City Hall.
Madison-square.
Jackson-square.
Tompkins-square.
Broadway and Forty-third-street.
West Broadway and Franklin-street.
East Broadway and Grand-street.
Marion and Spring streets.
Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; and
The Battery.
Under the direction of Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge, the celebrated pyrotechnics.
A band of music will be in attendance at each of the above-named places.
The display at the City Hall will be unusually fine, and will consist of the following pieces:
1. Indian Palmetto.
2. Golden Circle and Grecian Battery.
3. Persian Rose.
4. Cross of Peru.
5. Yew-tree.
6. Tribute to Ceres.
7. Zania Peruvia.
8. Saturn and his Satellites.
9. Star of America.
10. Star of Independence.
11. Golden Waterfall.
12. Yankee Windmill.
13. Passion Flower.
14. Fairies' Frolic.
15. Grand Temple of Liberty, designed expressly for this occasion.
Similar exhibitions will be given at the other squares.
The displays will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, by the rapid discharge of rockets and other aerial fireworks, after which the pieces will be fired in quick succession.
The owners and masters of vessels lying in port, and proprietors of hotels and public buildings, are requested to display their flags during the day. The sextons of the different churches are requested to ring their bells at sunrise, noon and sunset.
The Committee recommend that all the public offices be closed, and that the citizens observe the day as a public holiday.
All bills for expenses are requested to be sent to the Clerk before the first of March.
By order of the Committee.
PETER MASTERSON,
JOSEPH SHANNON,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
CHARLES E. LOEW,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.,
Board of Aldermen.
ALEXANDER H. KEECH,
MILNER IMLAY,
WILLIAM B. WHITE,
CORNELIUS FLYNN,
P. H. KEENAN,
Board of Councilmen.
E. W. TAYLOR, Clerk.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will meet at the Mercer House, corner Broome and Mercer sts., on THURSDAY, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in uniform, to celebrate the Birthday of the Father of our Country, Gen. George Washington. The First Company of Washington Continental Guards, (Capt. Titus,) have in the kindest manner volunteered to escort us. The Drum Corps of the Forty-seventh Regiment N. G. have also volunteered their valuable services.
N. B.—Dinner will be provided. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
J. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

DRY GOODS

SELLING OUT.
Splendid whalebone corsets..........................$1 00
Eight-gore corsets..........................1 50
And 20 spring skirts..........................1 00
At HENSHEL'S, No. 198 6th-av.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT M. HOFFMAN'S, DRY GOODS IMPORTER, No. 17 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker-st., from auction 50,000 yards bleached full yard-wide muslin, 25c. Also, a large stock of domestics, linens, flannels, cloths and cassimeres, hosiery, dress goods, shawls, &c. N. B.—A large lot of government goods, blankets, sheets, counterpanes, at less than wholesale prices.
M. HOFFMAN, No. 17 Carmine-st.

ELGER'S CHEAP STORE—NEW GOODS at reduced prices; ribbons, trimmings, laces, embroideries, linen handkerchiefs, collars, setts, China lace, magic ruffings, frillings, edgings, French and German corsets, shirts, new styles, of the best makers. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., East side. N. B.—Brushes, scissors and small wares.

A FEW MORE FEATHER DUSTERS at 25 cents each.
Fine soft Feathers, fresh made, no moth, at
TOWNSEND'S, No. 953 Broadway.
Toys, Dolls, Games, Puzzles, Baskets, &c., cheap.

FURS.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 8? Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $9 50. Mink sable, sets $25 to $35; fine rich sets, $?0; Siberian squirrel sets, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths.
FLEMING, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS.—NOW IS THE TIME to purchase mantels very cheap; 300 mantels on hand which will be sold at very low prices. A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........................Mr. Lester Wallack
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7¼; begins at 8.
THURSDAY.
Never acted in America a New and Original Comedy, entitled
SOCIETY,
by Messrs. T. W. Robertson and R. Phillips Noah, now running with the greatest success in London, will be produced here with beautiful and appropriate scenery and appointments, and a powerful cast.
Sidney Daryl..........................Mr. Frederick Robinson
Tom Stylus..........................Mr. Charles Fisher
Lord Ptarmigant..........................Mr. Mark Smith
Mr. John Chodd, Sr..........................Mr. Geo. Holland
Mr. John Chodd, Jr..........................Mr. Holston
O'Sullivan..........................Mr. W. H. Norton
The Smiffel Lamb..........................Mr. J. C. Williamson
Moses Aaron..........................Mr Browne
Lord Cloudwrays, M. P..........................Mr Graham
Mac Usquebaugh..........................Mr Pope
Dr. Makores..........................Mr Ward
Bradley..........................Mr. Roberts
Scargill..........................Mr. McGee
Waiter..........................Mr. Cashin
Maud Hetherington..........................Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Ptarmigant..........................Mrs. Vernon
Little Maud..........................Miss Emma Le Brun
Mrs. Churton..........................Mrs. Timoney
Maria..........................Miss Scott
FRIDAY (seventh and last time)—Sheridan's Comedy of THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY—Second night of SOCIETY.
MONDAY—Benefit of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, (first time this season,) Garrick and Colman's celebrated old comedy,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
With beautiful scenery, appropriate costumes and very strong distribution.

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
NOS. 728 and 730 BROADWAY, (opposite N. Y. Hotel.)
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........................Miss LUCY RUSHTON
FOURTH AND LAST WEEK
OF THE
PRESENT SUCCESSFUL PIECES will be presented EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK the musical comedy of
THE BLACK DOMINO.
MISS RUSHTON as the BLACK DOMINO.
To be followed by the operatic burlesque, by Mr. J. Schonberg, of
BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,
founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 7¾.
Acting Manager and Treasurer..........................Mr. H. H. Davis
Stage Manager..........................Mr. J. Schonberg

LUCY RUSHTON'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress..........................Miss LUCY RUSHTON
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
GRAND GALA BILL.
NATIONAL OVERTURE BY THE ORCHESTRA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING will be presented
THE BLACK DOMINO.
The Black Domino..........................Miss LUCY RUSHTON
a musical comedy in three acts.
To be followed by the operatic burlesque of
BETWEEN YOU AND ME AND THE POST,
founded on the drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
introducing MUSIC, SONGS and DANCES.

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J. E. OWENS..........as..........THE LIVE INDIAN
J. E. OWENS..........as..........SOLON SHINGLE
Which
TWO RENOWNED COMIC HITS,
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WELL SATISFIED LOVERS OF FUN,
will be retired at the very zenith of their triumphant careers in favor of
ANOTHER BRACE OF COMIC PERSONAGES,
Made famous by OWENS' genius as MODELS OF HUMOR and MARVELS OF MIRTH.
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LAST NIGHTS OF SOLON SHINGLE!
LAST NIGHTS OF MME. KRINOLINA!
7th SOLON SHINGLE MATINEE on SATURDAY, commencing at 1½; closing at 3¾.
In rehearsal for Mr. OWENS, a new comedy and a comic specialty.

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MONDAY, Feb. 26,
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The performances will commence with the petite comedy of
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WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? AND WILD OATS.
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On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,
In the new burlesque entitled
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Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
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BEAUTIFUL MUSIC AND DANCING.
A POWERFUL CAST.
And brilliant effects, including
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Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Orchestra Chairs, $1 50; Seats in Dress Circle, private boxes, $1 50; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.
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Madge, the Cadger,
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Margaret Rookley,
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Blue Dwarf..........................Mr. Grisdale
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To-morrow Evening—Benefit of Mrs. W. G. JONES.

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NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT
TUESDAY, Feb. 27, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
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SATURDAY, Feb. 24,
THURSDAY, Feb. 22, at 2½ o'clock,
BIRTHDAY OF THE IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.
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AND THE FAIRY HOST,
SPRITE OF THE SILVER SHOWER,
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EVERY NIGHT AT 8,
AND AT ALL THREE OF THE MATINEES.

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LECTURES.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PENDING Celebration, Dr. BANNING'S third free lecture before the ladies in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, which was announced for to-day, is, by a vote of the ladies, postponed until FRIDAY, the 23d, at 3 P. M., when the course will be resumed.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BY Hon. GEO. H. ANDREWS, at the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 46th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our National Vitality.* Tickets 50 cents.

TO LADIES.—A FREE LECTURE THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on *Health and Disease*, by Mrs. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av.

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No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

WM. L. PATTERSON, PIANIST, ATTENDS to weddings, parties, sociables, &c., at $5 per evening. Orders received at my residence, No. 600 6th-av., near 42th-st.

PIANO-FORTES AT LARGELY REDUCED prices; for tone and elegance of finish and durability they are unsurpassed. Four second-hand pianos at bargains. CUMMINGS & JENNYS, No. 726 Broadway.

BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANO-FORTES.—A fine stock of these elegant instruments for the holidays, at the depot No. 749 Broadway.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE HENRY CHAUNCY.

$1,227,000 IN TREASURE.

The steamship *Henry Chauncey*, Capt. GRAY, from Aspinwall on the 12th inst., with passengers, mails and treasure to T. W. G. BELLOWS, arrived yesterday. 18th inst., lat. 27.28, long. 80.14, passed a bark bound north, showing a signal, white square on blue ground. 20th, lat. 36.27, long. 74.32, passed a brig showing signal white with red diagonal stripe, with letters O. T. in it.

SPECIE LIST.

Bank N. America..	$30,076 79	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$61,542 02
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	58,335 00	Lees & Waller	292,912 67
Weills & Co.	60,059 23	Panama Railroad Company	27,847 36
C. H. Grant & Co.	35,90[illegible] 00	H. H. Van Dyke	500,000 00
Eugene Kelley & Co	11,500 00	Order	32,981 85
Danby, Morgan & Co.	107,879 12	Total	$1,209,047 77

FROM ASPINWALL.

Ribon & Munoz	$6,111 40	S. L. Isaacs & Ash.	$1,450 00
D. Samuels	400 00	J. L. Jay	10,000 00
Total			$17,961 40

IMPORTANT FROM VENEZUELA.

Murder of an American Captain and Several of His Crew—Revolution in the State of Apure—The Government Deposed—Disturbances in Maracaibo—Death of the American Consul—General Aspect of Affairs—The Finances, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CARACAS, Friday, Jan. 12, 1866.

The recent "tremors of the earth" have not so shocked the people of this capital that they are not already quietly pursuing their usual avocations—building and rebuilding—hanging out their merchandise for sale by day and whirling and pirouetting o' nights, as though nothing had happened. Indeed, the earthquake was a very small affair, yet it startled many a poor soul from its propriety, and the published accounts of it have startled half the world, as though the fearful calamity of 1812 had been reenacted. Here, however, all is tranquillity again—the products of the country pour into this lovely valley from over the surrounding mountains in continuous caravans, and the little mules that come to us in the morning burdened with coffee, cocoa, *papalon*, or *malojo*, return at night laden with merchandise, or bestridden by their careless drivers, with their bony legs and huge feet dangling to the ground, and their pockets lined with *preciosa centavos*.

The little town is improving in every part, houses, stores, churches, fountains, &c., &c.—everything indicating life and progress. One hundred and fifty cart-loads of goods from Laguayra is about a daily average of imports.

Gen. FALCON, however, in whose favor Gen. PAEZ resigned the Government after the treaty of April, 1863, and who has ever since manifested the greatest possible distate for public affairs, has now finally retired to his seat in Coro, and is not expected to return to the Chief Magistracy again. The Government has suspended payment of "the [illegible]a's loan" of the BARINGS, offering to pay 15 instead of 50 per cent., as stipulated. But the holders have refused to accept it, and after a spirited newspaper and pamphlet controversy, which has been carried on here for about a year, they are demanding of the Queen's Government to enforce their claims. The French, in the meantime, have just swept the custom-houses of nearly the last dollar, by exacting a payment on their convention claims.

The foreign debt is now about twenty-nine millions of dollars, and the home debt something over forty millions—every month augmenting it—and yet there is not a statesman in the land who dares present these facts boldly to the people and propose a remedy. Every one seems to look to the Government for support, instead of regarding it as something they must constitute and sustain.

Revolutions and *pronunciamientos* are the order of the day in many of the Provinces. In the State of Apure, on the Upper Orinoco, the insurgents have overthrown the local government, and to the surprise and disgust of every one here the insurrectionary party has been recognized by the General Government as the rightful authority. In Maracaibo and five or six other of the States the same farce is being enacted. But in Apure, and indeed, all along the valley of the Orinoco, so remote from the Central Government, anarchy reigns supreme. On the 18th ultimo, the steamer *Apure*, officered and manned, and, I believe, owned by citizens of the United States, anchored at San Fernando, near Nutrias, landing the President of the Department, the General-in-Chief, JUAN B. GARCIA, with his Secretary, Col. FRANCISCO MONTEZ, and other chiefs and officials, and a body of troops, en route for Palmerito, an eastern Province of the State of Apure, and at 8 o'clock in the evening dropped down to the anchorage before the village of Apurito. Here they were boarded by a party of the insurgents, who seized Capt. HAMER, his mate, Mr. BRISSOT, and the first engineer, Mr. COFFEE, forcing them on shore, and finally murdering them in the streets. RAPHEL ARISTEGNITA, THOMAS CALDERON, ESTERON SALOM and others, who had accompanied them from the steamer, fled for their lives, and miraculously escaped. The next day Mr. SALOM recovered the body of Capt. HAMER, and proceeded to have it embalmed for the purpose of forwarding it to his family. The American Minister at Caracas has demanded an investigation of the whole affair, but the Government is powerless to make any reparation, and have even recognized the insurgents as the Government *de facto*. Capt. HAMER and his mate are both spoken of as inoffensive and most amiable men, and their fate seems to be very generally deplored. The steamer is abandoned.

The American Consul at Maracaibo is dead, and those at Puerto Cabello and Laguayra have both been seriously ill, but are recovering.

Gen. PAEZ, who is now resident at New-York, has lately published the *Military Maxims of Napoleon I.*, with additional notes. It is said that large editions of them are in circulation elsewhere, but few, if any, have found their way here. If they could be had in Caracas, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo or elsewhere, they would be caught up with avidity.

Dr. MICHELINA has gone to Madrid to produce his very full and voluminous reports of his explorations of the Orinoco and the Amazon. Why does not our Government act upon the proposition which has been made to them to explore the Orinoco? The country is almost in a state of nature, and rich in all the valuable products of the tropics, with unparalleled facilities for commerce. Gums, spices, dyestuffs and the precious metals lie upon the very surface of the earth in rich profusion, and even petroleum (the modern god of our idolatry) exists in vast lakes along the shores. EXCELSIOR.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Declaration of War—Raising the Blockade on the Coast of Chili—The Quarrel Between Chili and Uruguay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.

The steamer *Chili* brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago to Jan. 17, and Callao and Lima to the 28th.

PERU.

There is not much to add to the news of the declaration of war and alliance offensive and defensive of Peru with Chili against Spain, furnished you by last mail. The ardor of the people has cooled considerably since they have begun to reflect how much Peru is likely to lose and how little to gain by a war with Spain. The loss of her profitable trade, of coast property and towns, and the great probability that she will lose the Chinchas, from which she now gets sixteen millions of dollars a year, are all to be set down against any glory she may obtain in harrassing the Spanish dispatch and supply boats, and the picking up occasionally a Spanish merchantman.

PRADO, the Dictator, is working indefatigably in ferreting out and remedying abuses that have been so many years creeping into the administration of the Government. He promises to remedy the shameful abuses in connection with the landing of cargo at Callao.

A head-tax law has been decreed, for the collection of the value of so many day's work per annum from every Peruvian, to be rated according to his position.

The United States gunboat *Wateree* was at Callao.

There is no news from Ecuador.

CHILI.

In raising the blockade in all the ports except Valparaiso, the commander of the Spanish fleet burned the five or six Chilian prizes he had taken. It puzzles the Valparaiso papers to tell what significance there is in this movement. The *Comercio* says: "The Spanish Admiral may intend to send an *ultimatum* to the Chili Government, threatening the destruction of Valparaiso first, and other towns on the coast following. This will not bring the people or government of this republic one inch nearer yielding to Spain. On the contrary, the news by last mail of the assured sympathies of all Europe and America has encouraged every heart in the country against Spain, and the Spaniards are become the object of a spirit of revenge which a century of peace or political reconciliation will not remove, and whether they may be able to assert it or not, nothing will now effect any such political reconciliation satisfactory to Chili but the apology of Spain and the payment of ample damages."

It is not known where the Chilian fleet may now be—but they are on the look out to cut off supplies from the Spaniards, and to effect a junction with the Peruvian fleet.

Business continues very dull, and little confidence prevails. Shipments of wheat from the Southern ports are urged on; Australia still gets considerable shipments. One thing is sure, Spain can never interfere with our "seed time and harvest," nor till she gets out three times the fleet she has, can she stop our export of produce.

Copper does not stand at its late speculative prices, and sales are slow even at reduced rates.

The Chilian papers are very indignant because the Government of Uruguay had canceled the *exequatur* of the Chilian Minister. The Buenos Ayres *Standard* gives the fairest statement of the dispute that I have seen; but perhaps you have already published it from the news you got by the Rio Janeiro steamer. It says:

"The Government of Montevideo had resolved on prohibiting corsairs, and Señor LASTANIA, the Chilian Minister, after an angry protest, had the insolence to return the Government note, whereupon Gov. VIDAL very properly canceled the Chilian Envoy's *exequatur*. The correspondence is too long for translation, but we will briefly review the contents of the various letters exchanged.

On Nov. 2, Sr. LASTARRIA being then in Montevideo, requested permission from Government for corsairs to bring into that port and dispose of whatever prizes they might make among Spanish merchantmen. To this the Government replied on the 15th, emphatically prohibiting the sale of any prizes in any of the ports of the Republic. The Chilian Minister then returned to Buenos Ayres, and, under date Nov. 20, insisted in a leng.hy note that the Government would just as well maintain a strict neutrality by allowing corsairs. Sr. CASTRO replied on the 27th, showing that it was no less the right than the convenience of Montevideo to prevent the pretensions of the Chilian agent; and Sr. LASTARRIA (having now removed to the Tigre) sent a second more urgent representation, dated Dec. 1, to which the Government again replied on the 12th inst., expressing much surprise at the uncalled-for language of the Chilian Minister. Hereupon Sr. LASTARRIA took mortal umbrage, and on the 15th sent back the note of the Montevidean Government, requesting His Excellency Sr. CASTRO to change some offensive phrases which he could not admit.

The Montevidean Government had but one course to follow, and the following decree, bearing date Dec. 21, has met with the unanimous approval of the press:

Whereas, His Excellency Sr. LASTARRIA, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Chili, in his dealings with the Government respecting this pretensions for the sale of s ch Spanish prizes as may be taken by Chilian corsairs, has used language both intemperate and unusual to diplomatic customs, which cannot be defended on the ground of zeal for the interests of his country, since he should never fail in the respect due to a national authority;

And, moreover, that Sr. LASTARRIA's note of the 15th inst., returning that of the Government, is a new and unusual pretension which the dignity of the Government cannot admit;

And finally, that the attitude of the Chilian envoy utterly prevents the continuance, through him, of relations of harmony and friendship between Montevideo and Chili, which it is our purpose to consolidate.

The Provincial Government decrees:

First—The *Exequatur* of Señor LASTARRIA is hereby withdrawn.

Second—The Minister of Foreign Affairs will explain to the Chilian Government the motives which have reluctantly called for this measure.

Third—Let the whole correspondence be published, as well as the decree on prizes.

[Here follow the signatures of the Governor and four Ministers.]

The decree relative to prizes prohibits:

First—The construction of corsairs in any port of the Republic.

Second—The sale of prizes by either belligerent.

Third—The delay of Chilian or Spanish war-vessels for more than twenty-four hours in any port.

Fourth—The conveyance of contraband of war on Montevidean bottom.

Fifth—The intervention of Montevidean citizens for either belligerent.

The *Standard* congratulates the Montevidean Government on its dignified rejection of Sr. LASTARRIA's extravagant pretensions, and feels confident the Argentine Government will adopt a similar course should he attempt to "try it on" there.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Panama Railroad—An Offer for its Sale to British Capitalists—Letter from Gen. Mosquera—The Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Monday, Feb. 12, 1866.

The British mail steamer that reached Aspinwall on the 3d inst., from Carthagena, brought some items of great interest not only to us here but to many in the United States. The most important one is contained in a letter from Gen. MOSQUERA, President-elect of this Republic, who was at the time of its date in London—that of an offer of British capitalists to purchase the Panama Railroad. It is known that the first term of the present New-York Company for 20 years, at which time it must either get a prolongation of its charter or sell the road to this Government for five millions of dollars, expires in the year 1875—nine years hence. The road has so far cost the Company about $8,000,000, and it will take $2,000,000 more to make the improvements contemplated by the Company, (in case it gets an extension,) to say nothing of a double track, which m y be needed in a few years.

Last Winter Col. GEORGE M. TOTTEN, the Company's able manager here, went to Bogota to negotiate an extension in perpetuity, I believe, of the charter, and made very liberal offers to get it. He offered, first, to give the Colombian Government, cash down, $500,000; second, to increase the capital stock to $6,800,000, of which $1,800,000 was to be apportioned to this Republic. He also agreed that there should be a deduction of ten per cent. on the freight of all the products of this country—Colombian mails, civil and military officers, material of war, soldiers, &c., of the Republic, to be transported free from charge. This treaty was agreed to by the Executive, but after a prolonged discussion, defeated in Congress by its opponents purposely absenting themselves, when the vote came up, to prevent a quorum.

It appears that Gen. MOSQUERA, Colombian Minister to London, was instructed to solicit a better offer than that of Col. TOTTEN's from European capitalists, the result of which he states in the following note to the Secretary of the Treasury at Bogota:

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

In accordance with my instructions I have been occupied in establishing the basis on which to negotiate advantageously the *reserves* of the Panama Railroad, and I proceed to render account to the Government of the result of my endeavors. I have received proposals which include the following conditions: The Government shall receive five millions of dollars to pay the present Company with, in 1874, as price of the railroad, according to the contract; they shall, further, receive the $500,000, which Mr. TOTTEN had offered, and $1,800,000 beside in cash, instead of the same sum in shares; Colombia shall further receive the profits corresponding to $5,000,000, which represent the value of the road, it being well understood that the mail business is entirely for the nation. The republic shall bind itself to grant to the new company the privilege for the time which is still unexpired for the present one, and prolong it for sixty years more, after which period the railroad shall be national property. I do not doubt that the Government will find great advantages for the nation in these terms of the contract, and I suppose that they will bring them to the knowledge of the American Company, in order to endeavor to obtain from them still more advantageous conditions. I shall bring with me all the data of this transaction. MOSQUERA.

LONDON, Nov. 9, 1866.

If the General has received *bona fide* offers for the road, as stated above, and the capitalists will give security to abide by them, he has not even then driven so good a bargain as appears on the face of it. Nine years is a long time in these unsteady "Republics"—and a good many things may happen in that time. Besides, "Colombia shall further receive the profits corresponding to five millions of dollars that represent the value of the road," is rather indefinite, unless the new contractors will stipulate whether the new capital stock shall be five millions or fifty millions. The $1,800,000 in cash, instead of 18,000 shares of stock, as offered by Col. TOTTEN, is, in view of the present price of the stock, (say at least $170 in gold per share,) $1,000,000 *less* than the Colonel's proposition on that item.

The loss for nine years of the interest on the $500,000 and the dividends on the 18,000 shares of stock, amounting, if the product is annually invested, to five millions of dollars or more, is quite an important item to this needy Republic, which the General does not seem to take into account.

On the whole, taking into consideration the immediate needs of the country, and the fact that a "bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," I believe Col. TOTTEN's offer is the best one—and the Government people and Congressmen at Bogota, most of whom would prefer one dollar now rather than wait nine years for two dollars, will be apt to reflect well upon that trite truth.

The next matter of interest from the interior is another letter of Gen. MOSQUERA. It is in the form of a circular to his friends, "from whom he has received so many letters that he finds it impossible to answer them individually." This circular is a threat against the conservative party, that if they attempt to prevent his taking possession of the Presidential chair on the 1s of April, they will find that perdition which they have so industriously sought. He says, further, that if they make war against him, their property shall pay all the expenses. "The 1st of April," he says, "will see me the constitutional President; and if Congress is prevented from assembling at Bogota, I shall take the oath before the citizens where I may happen to be, and shall commence to govern in accordance with the Constitution and the law for the communities and citizens who are obedient to the national authority." In another paragraph he holds out this inducement to his enemies to become his friends: "I cannot leave now for Colombia, because I must wait for my two steamers, one of 700 tons and the other of 500 tons, with a park sufficient to raise the army to 20,000 men."

It is reported that the General would leave France on the 5th of February for the port of Santa Marta, in the State of Magdalena. Gen. R. LOPEZ, with a guard of 100 men from Bogota, has been waiting at Santa Marta since the 24th of January, to conduct the President elect to the capital.

The chances, in the meantime, are decidedly in favor of the General's occupying the Presidential chair at the appointed time without the opposition he anticipates, as the whole country was never more quiet or exhibited less signs of disquietude than now.

The State of Panama continues in peace. Our people are getting the gold fever good and strong, and the hardy-looking fellows from California, that are waiting at our hotels for transportation to the mines of Barbacoas, in our neighboring State of Cauca, are adding to the excitement. About fifty of these Californians had reached the mines at our last accounts, but had not yet got to work. It is said that five men who are working take out from fifty to sixty pounds of gold a week.

I would not advise a rush to these mines, however rich they may be, at present. The country in which they are situated is but little settled, and those even who have plenty of money will find there but few of the necessaries and none of the comforts of life. The climate is hot and not over-healthy, and a man with the fever, with no money, and consequently with no friends, will find himself in that out-of-the-way region in a decidedly bad fix. The route is from Panama to Tumaco by steamer, 400 miles South, passage I think about $40. From Tumaco you go along the coast a few miles in a bungo, and then 40 miles up a river with a very rapid current. It takes the bungo eight days to make the passage. The price from Tumaco to the mining region was formerly $3, but the arrival of fifty miners had raised it to $10. So if three or four hundred miners should suddenly land at Tumaco, probably one-half of them would find themselves without facilities; and if the facilities were there, without the means to reach the new Dorado, and would leave their bones on the beach.

An intelligent gentleman resident at Tumaco gives the Panama *Star* the following in relation to the mines:

"The town of Barbacoas, round which the mines are located, at present contains about 2,000 inhabitants, principally negroes, and the entire district about 6,000. It is some forty miles from the port of Tumaco, and is reached by canoes, the time occupied in the journey being six to eight days, as the canoes make but little progress against the strong current. Hitherto many of the natives have made their living by gold hunting, but they have worked in such a slovenly way that their earnings rarely exceed $12 to $16 per month. Provisions are brought in considerable quantities from Pasto, by the Indians, and jerked beef and potatoes can generally be procured at fair prices. The cost of everything is however rising, in view of the influx of foreigners, of whom there are now about fifty at the mines, and the transportation of passengers from Tumaco to Barbacoas has recently, been raised from $3 to $10. Most of the necessaries of life can be procured at Tumaco, but some light woolen clothing, tents and mining implements would be useful articles to take along. A great deal of rain falls at the mines, and on the river, but India-rubber clothing would prove of little service, unless it be a blanket which could be used as such at night, and as a poncho in the day-time. Mosquitos are large, numerous and troublesome, so that a net is a desirable article. Thus far no quartz mines have been discovered, those worked being placer diggings, which exist extensively all over the country. A party of five Californians who went there some three months ago, are now doing very favorably. They entered into a contract with the owner of a mine to work it on joint account, giving him half. At first they took out from four to fifteen pounds per week, but since they commenced tunneling they are realizing from fifty to sixty pounds weekly, and our informant is satisfied that men who understand the business, are steady and can keep their health, will meet with great success. Of those who have already gone there several have been laid up with fever and grown discouraged, while others get on well.

Eighty-nine more miners reached here to-day for Barbacoas, by the California steamer, which is another proof that the "fools are not all dead yet." And the fact that a carpenter here is about to dispatch a lot of coffins to the mines, is proof that we have one sane man among us.

DAVID HOADLEY, Esq., President of the Panama Railroad Company, and Col. GEO. M. TOTTEN, Chief Engineer and manager of the road on the Isthmus, go to New-York in to-day's steamer. Mr. BARTLETT, one of the Directors of the Company, has gone to Central America.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* is here, and the United States gunboat *James Adger* at Aspinwall. The latter goes to Carthagena to-night.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

News from Mexico—Two American Sailors in an Open Boat Near Porto Rico—Their Account—Imprisoned by the Spanish Authorities—The Carnival—New Tariff for Cuba to Come into Operation on April 1.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1866.

The news received from Mexico becomes scarcer and scarcer by each arrival, and as there is nothing to prove that a diminution of events has taken place in that unfortunate country, one is led to surmise that the aspect of things is not in the most favorable condition for MAXIMILIAN and the Imperial Government. There are many causes that induce one to form some such opinion. The newspapers of the capital, Mexico City, have lately exhibited a marked degree of reserve in their editorials and news columns, no doubt the suasive force of the Imperial Government having been used to some effect, and the mail steamers have actually brought no newspapers at all from Vera Cruz, a deficiency so glaring as to excite even the observations of the *Diario de la Marina* of this city, a journal which has always exhibited an inclination toward the Imperial Government of Mexico, in accordance, no doubt, with instructions from higher quarters in the island. The news that I have to send about Mexican affairs, as received here by the last two mail steamers from Vera Cruz, may be said to amount to almost nothing.

The steamer *Paris*, of the new Spanish line between this port and Vera Cruz, arrived at the beginning of the week, and the news that it brings is brief and unimportant. Bagdad is officially stated to have been occupied by Mr. KODOLICH, at the head of 200 Austrians, the Americans having been withdrawn on the receipt of Gen. MEJIA's protest, who sent a telegraphic dispatch to Gen. BAZAINE, informing him that all was quiet in that neighborhood.

A guerrilla chief named PANTOJA was killed by the inhabitants of Chucandrio on the 24th ult., of whom he had demanded $2,000; but on the following day another guerrilla chief named RANGEL entered the place, with 100 men, and committed, by Imperial accounts, all sorts of depredations.

The railroad between Puebla and Mexico City was making considerable progress; the greater part of the sleepers and rails from Apesaco to the capital had been laid down.

There are official accounts of engagements with the Republicans in various parts of the country, the Imperialists boasting almost always of having put their opponents to flight; but their successes go no further. The Mexicans, like the ancient Parthians, only flee to return again. As a matter of course, the French soldiers are about pretty well tired out with this game of warfare, in which they obtain neither honor nor profit, and will hail the news of NAPOLEON's intention to evacuate Mexico joyfully. Of the many French soldiers who pass through this city on their way home to *la belle France*, I never came across one who did not express disgust at the military service in Mexico. To recapitulate, therefore, the accounts given in the Mexican papers of the capital of this engagement and the other engagement would be a useless task, as they all amount to nothing decisive, and might go on for eternity without producing any certain results. They may all be answered with the Roman Prætor's question, "*Cui bono?*" For example, here is one of the official accounts, similar to so many others:

Gen. RIVAS, military commander of Mazatlan, in a dispatch dated the 2d inst., states that on the preceding day a force of 300 cavalry, commanded by the guerrilla chief LEONARDO PINTADO, approached Palos-Prietos, and was defeated by an advanced guard which was there. He adds that as soon as he heard of the affair he put himself at the head of the rest of his brigade and set out for the purpose of protecting the above-named advanced guard and to attack the enemy, sending word to Col. ROIG, military commander of the place, of his movement, the latter immediately presenting himself at Palos-Prietos with 100 men of his forces. The two then combined in an attack upon the enemy, which did not turn out as it ought to have done, because the enemy, as usual, took to flight, firing in their retreat upon the troops that were pursuing them, killing five and wounding an officer and a private. The enemy had one officer and eight soldiers killed and two wounded, besides two being taken prisoners by the Imperialists, with some arms and military effects.

At Tlacotalpam the Republican Commander VASQUEZ ALDANA had seized and sentenced to death several robbers belonging to a gang of banditti entitled OLMO's band. The Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern line, Gen. GARCIA, had approved of the act with the following words: "Who had changed the honored name of defenders of the Republican cause, in whose ranks they had succeeded in entering, when their bad intentions were not known, for that of highway robbers." The *Boletin Oficial*, a Juarist paper, says if all the enemy's commanders would act like Gen. GARCIA, public safety and the tranquillity of the country would be great gainers.

The *Pajaro del Oceano* arrived a few days ago from Porto Rico, St. Domingo and Hayti, but brings no news of importance. The only item of intelligence of any interest is an account of the capture of two American sailors by the Spanish naval authorities off the coast of Porto Rico. They were taken on the night of the 29th ult., while in a boat, five or six miles from the harbor, and said they had deserted from an American ship, which had gone to St. Thomas for provisions, on account of the bad treatment of the captain. The American Vice-Consul was engaged in examining into the truth of their account and in the meanwhile they were kept in prison. The boat in which they were found was hardly four yards in length, and they had with them some provisions.

The carnival with its licentiousness, its assassinations, its robberies and a thousand other social vices, has played out its saturnalia and we have now returned to the sober routine of ordinary life, but not that we are to have another smaller carnival to-morrow, but not on so great a scale, the masquerading and diversion being confined to the public ball-rooms. The renewal of the carnival the Sunday following is called here the *piñata*, and I think is peculiar to Cuba, or at least not followed on the Continent of Europe. The masking is, however, as I said before, only in the ball-room, and the amusement only therefore begins with the night. Notwithstanding the murders and robberies, and there were some of the first and plenty of the latter, the Habaneros contrived to have a good time of it so far as diversion allowed. Of dancing, there was any amount, every place of amusement, including the Tacon Theatre, being opened as a ball-room. At the last-named place the opera of the night was succeeded by the masquerade ball. GRAU, the opera *empresario*, at first objected to it but afterward complied. He and the Havana *dilettanti* are getting on better together; there is still some grumbling, but no repetition of the late disturbance has again taken place. From the amount of dancing that was done during the carnival, nobody would suppose that there is an intention to start in Havana a young men's anti-dancing society, yet such we are gravely told in the *Siglo* is about to be inaugurated, and that in a few days. Whether it will be successful or not *sous verrons*.

An affair of great importance to the commercial interests connected with this island is the publication in the official gazette of a new list of duties for the custom-house, proposed by the present *Intendente*, the Conde ARMILDEZ TOLEDO, as an improvement on the old tariff. The new arrangement is to come into operation on the 1st of April next. By it the list of imported articles that pay duties will consist of 212 instead of 3,983 as at present, in like manner the tariff of exports that pay duties, will consist of 11 instead of 31. In the new tariff the decimal system will be used, and in almost all cases the charges will be for weight and not for bulk. The merchandise, products and animals declared free of duty are comprised in 18 articles. In like manner the articles of merchandise that pay duties, both export and import, are classed in groups instead of the alphabetical order which exists at present. The *Intendente* has left it open to any one who chooses to propose improvements on the plan which will have to be examined by a Commission of the Custom-house before being put into practice. LARA.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Negro Testimony—Opposition to the Freedmen's Bureau.

RALEIGH, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The House of Commons, to-day, passed to a second reading the bill relating to Indians and negroes, with amendments.

The eleventh section of the bill, providing that negroes shall testify in all cases where they are concerned in person or property, was amended as follows:

"That this section shall not go into effect until the jurisdiction matters relating to the Freedmen's Bureau shall be fully committed to the courts of this State."

Thus modified the bill passed by a vote of 63 to 40.

The Maine Legislature—Resolutions Sustaining the Union Majority in Congress.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Feb. 21.

At a caucus of the Legislature this evening, the following resolution, offered by Hon. LEWIS BAKER, of the Senate, was adopted:

Resolved, That this Legislature cordially approve and indorse the action of Senators of this State in voting to pass the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, notwithstanding the President's veto, as being in accordance with the sentiments of their constituents, and the principles upon the support of which alone this Government can be sustained.

JOHN L. STEVENS, Esq., of the House, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the Union majority of Congress this Legislature recognizes a noble array of tried defenders of the principle of constitutional liberty, and reposes with confidence in their wisdom and patriotism for the settlement of questions appropriately pertaining to the legislative department of the Government.

The caucus voted that these resolutions be submitted, by the authors of each, to the Legislature to-morrow, and that no other resolutions be introduced.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21.

The following is our regular weekly Bank Statement:

Capital	$41,900,000
Loans	95,250,500
Specie	508,500
Legal Tender notes	20,419,000
Deposits	38,494,700
Circulation—National	22,602,500
Circulation—State	1,053,400

Gen. Grant and his Movements in this City.

Gen. GRANT, his family, and his staff are in the City. They came by rail from Washington, reached the depot at 6 o'clock in the morning, and went direct to the Metropolitan Hotel, where, without fuss or parade, they were cordially welcomed. Quite likely some people would be glad to know how the General spent his hour before breakfast. We are unable to gratify that curiosity. He may have shaved, he may have taken a horseback ride to the Central Park; he may have——no, on reflection he could not have received the Aldermen—we neither know nor care what he did, nor are we disposed to print the very elaborate bill of fare provided at his breakfast-table. It any one cares to see it, he can doubtless be accommodated on application at the bar of the hotel; it is identical with those furnished all guests at that brown-stone palace.

In the morning, accompanied by his Secretary, Gen. GRANT received his friends in his parlor, after which delegationary Committees from the Clubs called on him to make arrangements for the dinner and reception.

It is not true that the General, or even his little boy, went to the Museum to behold Moses in his gorgeous spectaculism, nor do we credit the rumor that he paid an incog. visit to the studio of the "distinguished artist," Mr. ——. The party visited GURNEY's establishment, and five negatives were taken of the General in different positions. From one of them a life-size portrait will be made, as a pendant to the one of SCOTT, which now hangs in their window, and painted by CONSTANT MEYER.

In the afternoon, at 6, Gen. GRANT drove to the house of the Union Club, where a party of one hundred and twenty-eight gentlemen, members of the Club, met him at dinner. It was an exceedingly quiet, well-managed affair, very little toadyism and no boresome speeches. The [illegible] has long been noted for its good dinners, its [illegible]dom from entangling alliances with politics, its pleasant reunions, its cosy meetings, its genial gatherings; and with the solitary exception of the barrier that prevents the introduction of a city friend to the table, it is but fair to say that it stands head and shoulders above its more pretentious and less elegant rivals.

TO-DAY.

Gen. GRANT has a hard task before him. Hosts of veteran bores will buttonhole him, squads of wealthy merchants who wouldn't have loaned him a tenpence three years since will dance attendance upon him, scores of reverend fathers will ask the pleasure of "shaking his honest hand," autograph gatherers will beg the favor of his sign manual, patriotic citizens will desire to lay before him their little suggestions, politicians will pull him and toadies will have him all day long; and in the evening he is to have a grand reception at the rooms of the League, on Union-square. The house which furnishes the headquarters of the Club has no room large enough to admit the crowd that will attend the reception, and for that purpose an addition of wood has been made in the rear, some 50 by 70 feet in size and 20 feet high. The walls are covered with muslin and ornamented with golden stars; the ceiling is formed of folds of the national colors, radiating from a gilt sun in the centre, and the folds are also studded with stars. From the centre-piece depends a basket of flowers; eight gilt and chased chandeliers furnish what is sometimes called "a flood" of light. These chandeliers are ornamented with flowers in a continuous wreath, which connects all the eight. Near the upper corners of the walls, on each side of the room, there are attached to the margin of the folds which comprise the ceiling, but do not form a canopy, many national flags in festoons. The side walls are also decorated with parlor mantels, mantel mirrors, upright mirrors, and paintings. A very pretty piece of decoration is a fountain, which occupies the centre of the floor. The standard of the fountain represents a section of a forest tree, and in the oval inclosure there are to be flowers, shrubs, an orange tree, &c. The fountain itself consists of many jets, which play around a crystal temple, in the form of a temple of liberty. From the base there are numerous gas jets.

The word reception may mean a reception, a ball, a crush, almost anything now-a-days; and whether on this occasion the reception will refer to an hour or two's handshaking, or to the receiving of SCOTT's portrait, or to a pleasant greeting extended by a hospitable club to a worthy guest, we do not know. We learn that but few tickets are issued, and that the affair will be quite select—whatever that may mean. A presentation of PAGE's portrait of Gen. SCOTT will be made by letter, and a letter of acceptance will be read in reply; beyond this and the line and a half speech which the General is expected to make, the reception will probably present no features of public interest. It is said that Gen. GRANT will attend the great mass meeting at Cooper Institute, where the people will gather by thousands to indorse the Presidential veto, and encourage the heart of steadfast ANDY JOHNSON. Should he do so, he will meet a reception worthy of the name from the lips and hands of an enthusiastic and demonstrative people.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. G. A. Henderson, Washington; Hon. J. R. McBride, Oregon; Judge Harrington, Nevada; Judge Fred. D. Hughes, Jr., Hartford; Hon. J. M. Merriman, Hartford; Col. Tom M. Allen, Florida; Col. O. B. Babcock, U. S. A., and Col. O. Porter, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant, family and staff arrived at the Metropolitan yesterday morning. The General will take part in the celebration of to-day, and return to Washington about the close of the week.

Maj.-Gen. Barry, U. S. A., and Maj. Este, Washington, are stopping at the St. James.

Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany; Gen. Jas. S. Whitney, Boston; Gen. H. H. Baxter, Vermont, and Phil. P. Tompkins, California, are at the St. Nicholas.

THE CHOLERA.

Meeting of the Academy of Medicine.

At a meeting of the Academy of Medicine last evening, Dr. JAMES ANDERSON presiding, papers were read by Dr. DAVID NUTTING and Dr. GRISCOM on the cholera.

Dr. NUTTING detailed the symptoms of cholera, already sufficiently well known, and said that all human efforts to prevent its appearance appeared to be unavailing. At the same time, however, by proper sanitary regulations, it might be in a great measure robbed of its terrors. That we should have a visit from cholera during the coming Spring, he said, appeared to be certain. Of the medical treatment of the disease he appeared to think that the simplest was the best.

Dr. GRISCOM compared the cholera to the shears of fate. One blade of the shears was represented by the atmospheric influence, and the other by terene influences caused by bad drainage, the accumulation of filth, &c. Either of these influences alone, like a single blade of the shears, was comparatively powerless. Bring them together and cholera was the result. He said that numberless facts proved that these two influences were necessary in order to produce well-defined cases of cholera. On emigrant ships the steerage passengers were often severely affected, while those occupying the cabins were exempt. Wherever typhus and ship fever made its appearance, cholera might be looked for. The doctor cited a formidable array of facts and figures in support of his theory, and read the opinion of Dr. SNOW, of Providence, R. I., to the effect that all quarantine regulations were utterly powerless in preventing the appearance of cholera, as proved during the visitation of the disease to the town of Providence. In regard to the medical treatment Dr. GRISCOM read an article by a French physician of some eminence, who had found the happiest effects to result from the use of simple acidulated drinks in the the earlier stages of cholera.

On the conclusion of Dr. GRISCOM's remarks, the further consideration of the subject was postponed to the next meeting of the Academy.

NEW-JERSEY.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE, WANT OF NOURISHMENT AND ILL-TREATMENT.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner KIRSTEN, on the body of a woman named BARBARA MAHON, wife of THOMAS MAHON, previously mentioned as having been found lying dead in the basement of No. 86 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, under suspicious circumstances, the bed upon which she was lying being found saturated with blood. MAHON, who is a basket-maker by trade, is very intemperate in his habits, and, as is alleged, frequently ill-treated and beat his wife, which led to suspicion that her death was caused at his hands. The basement room occupied by MAHON is dark, very damp and poorly ventilated; the front room was used for the manufacture and sale of baskets; the next room, back, in which there is but one small window, was used for a kitchen and sleeping room, and to the rear of this is a shoe-shop. The testimony of Dr. WALTER J. HADDAN brings to light another of the many cases of underground misery and degradation. The Doctor was called to see Mrs. MAHON on Monday afternoon last, and found her sitting by the stove, sick at the stomach, very weak and having raised blood, but he did not consider her in imminent danger. The room was very dark, damp, illy ventilated and the air foul and nauseating. Her husband was lying on the bed drunk, cursing and swearing at her and the doctor; deceased said she had eaten nothigg for a week; he prescribed a tonic and told her to take some nourishment; the next morning he was very much surprised when told that she was dead. The doctor made a *post-mortem* examination and found the lungs in a perfectly healthy condition; the heart was entirely free from blood; it was in its normal size and was healthy; found the liver somewhat diseased, caused from the want of nourishment, but it was not sufficiently diseased to have caused death; the stomach was removed, and upon being opened, the contents were found to consist of coagulated blood and water; the stomach was perfectly healthy and there were no symptoms of the presence of mineral poison; the intestines were entirely empty, not a particle of food to be found, and it did not appear that deceased had eaten anything for some time; the limbs showed no marks of bruises or scratches, and there were scars on the head, but there were no marks of violence visible on the body; a person's knee might have been pressed on the stomach with sufficient force to cause the bursting of a blood-vessel without causing external marks; the bed in which deceased lay was satured through with blood; there was no coagulated blood in the throat to cause strangulation and there were no marks of violence that would cause death. The Doctor was of opinion that death was caused from exhaustion from the want of food and the loss of blood. There were no indications that deceased was of intemperate habits. On Monday afternoon MAHON followed the Doctor into the room, and remained there cursing and swearing during his visit, and his wife appeared to tremble with fear. Three of the shoemakers employed in the rear of the basement testified to MAHON's intemperate habits; his frequent abuse and ill-treatment of his wife; that she was sometimes compelled to fly from the house, and on a number of occasions, after having been driven out, she and her little girl slept all night on the bench in the shoe-shop. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That BARBARA MAHON came to her death from exposure and want of proper nourishment, resulting from the ill-treatment of her husband, THOMAS MAHON."

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—In the case of THOS. BULKLEY, of Weehawken, who has been on trial for several days past in the Hudson County Court, for the killing of a German named DANIEL SMITH, while the latter was attending a pic-nic of Company E, Eleventh Regiment New-York State National Guards, at Weekawken, on the 18th of September, 1864, the jury retired to deliberate at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon they came in with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, on the ground that they believed him to have been under the influence and control of his employer. At the time of the homicide BULKLEY was a special Deputy Sheriff, and the difficulty grew out of one of the pic-nic party trespassing on Mr. DALE's grounds, who was BULKLEY's employer.

MR. E. N. BEMENT IN BLOOMFIELD.—Mr. ERNEST N. BEMENT, who has gained some reputation and popularity in the West as a poet and lecturer, will deliver his poem on "The Human Heart," in the Methodist Church, Bloomfield, this evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 21.—*In steamship Australasian, for Liverpool.*—Miss Mary Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratt, Philadelphia; Geo. H. Butcher, New-York; A. R. Johnston, H. Nuseheler, New-York; Mrs. Wm. Sandland and two children, Connecticut; Thos. Rowe, G. Rowe, G. M. Brajgiotti, Lamb Waddell, E. W. Watkins, Bishop Stevens and lady, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ray, Capt. G. N. Dwyer, L. A. Rumes, B. F. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Tavenbaum, E. La Montague, E. C. Cleveland, R. L. Culbertson, E. Adderley, J. Jeffrey, J. Campbell, Joseph Mayers, A. J. Richardson, M. Freund, R. Klander, Thomas E. Smith, Mrs. S. J. E. Beck, Miss Jordan and servant, C. Milliken, Mr. W. F. Bulkley, A. B. Litchfield, Oswald Earle, Mr. and Mrs. N. Smith, Rev. C. S. Robinson and wife, F. W. J. Hurst, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russit, J. Strauss, H. Daly, M. E. Caen, C. Bevins, F. Krieger, J. Lewis, J. B. Forissia, L. Hirsch, A. Brey.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall.—John Dixon, Mrs. P. Mish, E. Newman and family, G. C. Crehore, E. B. Ragsdall, D. Richardson, J. D. Patterson, J. L. Reis, Mrs. E. D. McClermon and child, C. Holbrook and wife, Mrs. S. H. Bonestell, sister and 3 children; N. Gordon, Mrs. E. L. Hayward and child, W. H. Kirkland, G. C. Bissell and wife, Mrs. M. B. Smith, Lieut. W. W. Tompkins, J. A. Middleton, W. R. Underwood, F. Buell, R. H. Hughes, Israel Oram, Mrs. W. H. Crane and child, Mrs. N. McNomie, J. Cohen, G. J. Gilbert, J. G. Israel, H. A. Nash, S. Tim, L. Baum, J. R. McBride, Capt. W. Jones, A. J. Rose, H. Capp, G. F. Cooper and wife, J. D. Friend, Mrs. F. Foremann, son and daughter; J. T. Hull, J. T. Watson, P. Nitchaert, H. N. Walter, B. B. Tompkins, Mrs. M. Greer, J. L. Schmilt, J. C. Mayer, B. C. Allen, Mrs. D. A. Smack, J. D. R. Stewart, Mrs. K. Hamilton and 3 daughters, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. C. D. Page, A. Briggs, J. S. Dilley, R. C. Harris, wife and child; Miss H. E. Mills, C. W. Wild, H. Lange, Jr., J. L. Mathershead, W. R. Defriere, Z. P. Humphreys, G. M. Nichols, Miss C. Cannay, James Watson, T. Tupmann, W. Worden, C. Gum, F. H. Dodge, J. Rickard, J. Homland, D. H. Gibson, F. Schuler, wife and child; N. Houren, J. Monter and wife, P. Roch, C. Day, wife and child; N. I. Higgins, Mrs. S. Hatch and 2 children, H. Hayward, W. L. Hicks, J. Ogier, A. S. McWilliams, S. K. Benedict, M. Munther, J. C. Walker, A. H. Lagnan, B. Berri, R. J. Coles, M. Allen, J. Aldrich, [illegible] Dickle, G. Friesby, R. B. Paxton, R. H. Blanding, S. O. Hayward, T. Petty and child, A. G. Shattuck, M. Sullivan, H. Roberts, Chas. Lennis, E. Storm, H. J. Mann, R. Steel, J. B. Pinney, W. L. Levy, H. S. Evans, David Headley, Miss Headley, Miss Winstern, Col. Totten, Mr. Jones, Senor Espinella, Senor Pumargo, S. T. Bellknapp, W. Buttingnam, J. Twig, J. Hilliard, D. DeCosta, T. Armstead, and 63 in the steerage.

Steamship Hunter from Savannah.—Mrs. Milliphant, Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Bosfield, F. A. Coyford, H. C. Folsom, J. W. Dickenson, Mr. Clifford, S. Deering, E. Green, J. Brown, Mr. Gliddune, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Gliddune, Mr. Hasmer, Mr. Allen, N. Seapool, F. Johnson, C. E. Jose, Mr. Hopp, W. Meloy, J. Eowington, E. M. Robinson, S. F. Jordan, L. Shaw, E. W. Oaks, J. Kenney, H. Rose, J. W. Dickinson, T. P. Elliott, J. R. Oaks, M. Welsh, S. Higgins, T. Stephens, A. S. Deering, Mr. Smith, J. Senott, F. Townsend, Jno. Studley, B. C. Vennoiltz, C. Talbott, Mr. Cleppum, A. Welsh, C. A. Stephens, J. Null, J. Derboon, L. Welch, J. N. Healey, J. H. Banker, Wm. Crawley, A. Thompson, C. A. Cook.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 45 | Sun sets..... 5 44 | Moon sets.... 1 02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 57 | Gov. Island. 1 46 | Hell Gate.... 3 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships New-York, Horner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Atlantic, Hoyer, Southampton and Bremen, Ruger Bros.; City of Limerick, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Palestine, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Gen. Sedgwick, Sawyer, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Chase, Roath, Savannah, L. L. Jones; E. B. Souder, Lockwood, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Ashland, Norton, Boston, Whitney & Hathaway; Gulf City, Stewart, Mobile, Smith & Dunning; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Norfolk, Vance, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ships Grahams Polly, Burgess, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson; Kit Carson, Pennell, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Dorette, (Brem.,) Schulken, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; New-York, Moore, Savannah, J. Borland; Washington, (Ham.,) Chambley, Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Acme, (Br.,) Weeks, Antwerp, Bastier & De Vertu; Clarissa, (Br.,) Yeaman, London, McCully & Marsh; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Lestant, Belize, F. Alexander & Son; W. H. Parks, Blummer, Cardenas, J. E. Ward & Co.; J. Bickmore, Fountain, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Romaine, (Br.,) Card, Marseilles, Pepiston & Co.; Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Gibraltar, A. P. Agresti; Emily Fisher, Perkins, Eastport, Brett, Son & Co.; Maggie, (Br.,) Vigna, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Chas. Heath, Dix, Portland, H. W. Lund & Co.

Schooners J. H. Youmans, Latchum, Newbern; John Rose, Howell, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; S. J. Waring, Smith, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Adaliza, Loveland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; H. Cole, Decker, Norfolk, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; Uber, (Br.,) Conness, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; A. A. Randall, Shotwell, Gonaives, Brett, Son & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Lapelle, Port-au-Prince, H. De Cordova & Co.; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Phebe, Morrow, Inagua and market, Dollner, Potter & Co.; Emily, Kelly, Wilmington, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Pavilion, Snow, Baltimore, R. P. Buck & Co.; Julia Grace, Babson, St. Thomas.

Arrived.

Steamship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 12, with passengers, mails and treasure to F. W. G. Bellows.

Steamship Moro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 17, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Young, Alexandria, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Ingraham, Wilmington, Del., with mdse. to A. Abbott.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Savannah 74 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. L. Jones.

Ship America, (of Bath,) Morse, Bristol Dec. 20, with iron to master. Had heavy westerly gales most of the passage; stove boats and bulwarks, lost and split sails.

Ship Hudson, (of Bath,) Potter, London Dec. 12, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had strong westerly gales fore part of passage; carried away jibboom and split sails.

Ship Emerald Isle, Scott, Callao 91 ds., with guano to Barrill Bros. Had light winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Sld. in co. with ship Castine, for New-York.

Ship S. D. Thurston, Low, Apalachicola 14 ds., with cotton to R. P. Buck & Co.

Ship Magdalena, (Brem.,) Henke, Girgenti 50 ds., with sulphur to Chas. Luling & Co.

Bark Courier, (of Jersey,) Le Gros, Algoa Bay 69 ds., with wool and skins to master. First part of passage had very severe weather.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Johnson, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) Miller, St. Jago, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to Waydell & Co.

Bark Eliza Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hatfield, Buenos Ayres 76 ds., with hides and wool to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark A. A. Drebert, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Moore, Matanzas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliff.

Brig Alex. Milliken, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Milliken, Cienfuegos Dec. 30, with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Jan. 4, 20 miles N. of Cape Antony, took a heavy norther, which lasted 7 ds.; started deck-load, split sails and did other damage; was blown into the Gulf of Honduras, and did not get back to Cape Antony till the 14th, being 10½ ds. from the time it was first passed; passed Hatteras Jan. 25; was in 18 fathoms water off Capes of Virginia 28th, and was blown into the Gulf Stream. Feb. 4, lat. 37 09, lon. 68 30, experienced a heavy gale, was boarded by a sea which stove in the door of cabin, boats, &c., started ring-bolts of the deck, &c.; being short of fuel and oil, concluded to bear up for some West India port, but on the 6th spoke Russian bark Pillau, the Captain of which supplied fuel, &c.; bore away again for New-York; since which time have had continued gales from N. W. to S. S. E.

Brig Maid of Erin, (of Digby, N. S.,) Israel, Nassau 10 ds., with coal, &c., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Brodrene, (Norw.,) Koen, Catania 71 ds., with fruit, &c., to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Brig John Brightman, (of Fall River,) Gray, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Brig Ellen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Lovett, St. Thomas 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Protege, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Weed, Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Jeremiah, (of Searsport,) Ford, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Walsh & Carver.

Brig Echo, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bent, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Edmiston Bros. Feb. 18, lat. 28, lon. 77, passed a vessel, bottom up.

Brig Anna Maria, (Dutch,) Koog, Buenos Ayres 86 ds., with hides and wool to Wm. Salem & Co.

Schr. Samuel Fisher, Davis, Savannah 7 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. John, Morse, Wilmington 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. Helena, Hallock, Wilmington 14 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Jonas Sparks & Co. Lost storm-staysail.

SAILED—Steamships Australasian, New-York and Saratoga.

BELOW—One brig.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Passengers Arrived.

BOSTON, Feb. 21—Arr. steamer Neptune; ship Kearsarge, from Calcutta; barks Pearl, Messina; H. B. Stetson, Cienfuegos; Savannah, New-Orleans; E. F. Harriman, do.; Tarleton, Surinam. Wind, N. W., clear.

Below—Steamship Hecla, from Liverpool; brig J. Freeman, New-Orleans.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21—Cld. brigs Castor, St. John, N. B.; Wardale, Guantanemo; schr. Jonas Smith, Matanzas; steamer Sea Gull, New-York. Arr. steamer Kingfisher, Savannah.

Below—Bark Cricket, from Rio Janeiro 38 days.

Miscellaneous.

The ship J. Baker, arrived the 20th, reports: From Dec. 26 to Jan. 18, had a continuation of westerly gales; lost and split sails. Feb. 10, Thos. Frederick Viley, seaman, fell overboard, and was lost.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, West Indies, of the wrecking, on the 26th day of January, ultimo, at Wood Cays, Abaco, of the brig Caroline, of New-York, Joseph Johnson, Master. The officers and crew, together with nearly the entire cargo, were saved.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, the Consul of the United States at Nassau, W. I., of the loss, on the 25th day of January last, at Orange Cays, Bahamas, of the schooner Richard M. De Mill, of New-York, while on a voyage from New-York to Mobile with a general cargo. Her officers and crew, together with a portion of the cargo, were saved.

Spoken, &c.

Laurel—schr., from Cardenas for Frankfort, Feb. 18, lat. 34 30, lon. 75.

Virginia Ann—schr., from Baltimore for ——, Feb. 4, lat. 23 40, lon. 61 15.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Feb. 1, schr. A. Middleton, Ames, New-Orleans; 9th, bark Bolivia, Whiteberry, New-York; schr. E. & L. Corderey, Grace, do.; 10th, bark Fannie, Partridge, Savanilla. Sld. 1st, schr. Wild Flower, McCulloch, Cienfuegos; 10th, Susanna, Mandol, Jansen, Belize; brig Ida Voight, Minatitlan; schr. A. Middleton, Ames, Cienfuegos.

At Buenos Ayres, Dec. 29, barks Ella Virginia, for New-York, ldg.; Templar, Wilson, from Baltimore, disch'g.; Erwin, Wardell, for Boston, ldg.; Czarina, Seavy, from New-York, disch'g.; Avon, Campbell, from do., ldg.; Col. James Scott, McLean, for do., ldg.; Minnie Gordon, Clifford, for Boston, ldg.; Evelyn, Jenkins, for New-York, ldg.; Sea Belle, for London, ldg.; Damon, Crowell, for New-York, ldg.; Isabel Tibbetts, do. do.; Richard Irwin, from Boston, disch'g.; Eugenie, from Portland, do.; Maria, from New-York, do.; Anna, for New-York, loaded; Mary Boughton, Tucker, from New-York, disch'g.; ships Martha, Banks, for Valparaiso, unc., disch'g.; B. Aymar, Sawyer, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Faustina, Griffin, for do., disch'g.; Signal, Snow, do., ldg.; T. A. Darrell, Averhill, from Bordeaux, unc., disch'g.; G. W. Letson, Greenish, from Rio Grande, unc., do.; M. A. Herrara, Havener, from Frankfort, unc., do.

At Nouvitas, Feb. 11, brigs Geo. Derwent, ldg. for port N. of Hatteras; Thos. Owen, ldg.; Irene, do.; Stanley, ldg. for Boston; Rosamond, disch'g.; A. Bradshaw, do., and brig Athlete, coming in.

At Sagua, Feb. 10, brig Isadora, Birrma, Small, for New-York in 5 days.

At St. Jago, Cuba, Feb. 1, brig J. McIntyre, for Guantanemo, to load for Boston.

Cld. at St. John, N. B., Feb. 20, ship Crescent, for Mobile.

THE ROUND TABLE!

READY THIS MORNING!

CONTENTS.

A NIGHT RIDE ON AN ICE BOAT. Poem.
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OUR FIRST TURKISH BATH.
MR. BANCROFT'S ORATION.
WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.
THE BELTON ESTATE.
AN INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.
CHOLERA POLITICS.
PROFANITY IN HIGH PLACES.
THE MEXICAN QUESTION.
PITY THE PUBLISHERS.
SKETCHES OF THE PUBLISHERS.
LONDON, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA Letters.
INACCURACIES OF WRITING.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF FEB. 14, 1866.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
71	200	6016	200	11626	1000	16870	500	23735	400
85	500	6060	200	11659	400	16915	200	23825	400
91	400	6069	200	12035	400	16918	200	24068	200
111	200	6284	200	12037	200	17006	200	24117	400
176	400	6358	400	12084	200	17066	400	24146	200
217	400	6390	400	12135	1000	17256	200	24162	400
248	400	6502	1000	12202	200	17306	200	24180	500
260	200	6524	1000	12270	200	17612	400	24314	400
351	200	6651	200	12412	500	17687	200	24328	400
508	400	6781	200	13450	200	17787	200	24376	200
601	200	6835	400	12500	400	17808	200	24574	200
730	200	6948	400	12561	400	17889	200	24722	1000
770	400	6984	400	12589	400	17979	500	24803	400
1009	200	7061	500	12677	200	17984	400	25031	200
1111	200	7195	500	12718	200	18203	400	25040	400
1199	200	7197	400	12723	200	18231	500	25069	200
1298	50	7200	500	12764	200	18344	200	25124	400
1338	200	7300	200	12776	1000	18401	400	25238	400
1410	400	7347	500	12790	200	18518	400	25293	500
1688	500	7389	400	12854	400	18542	400	25309	500
1976	400	7452	500	12855	200	18548	400	25318	200
1983	500	7495	400	12889	400	18846	400	25329	200
2080	200	7514	200	12911	1000	18852	200	25347	400
2091	200	7538	200	12921	400	18904	500	25422	200
2320	400	7549	500	12969	200	18946	500	25480	200
2341	1000	7656	400	13152	400	19104	200	25538	400
2365	200	7716	200	13203	200	19116	200	25677	400
2400	500	7848	200	13251	400	19162	400	25736	500
2427	200	7882	500	13304	400	19217	10000	25816	200
2458	200	7929	400	13436	200	19285	200	25893	200
2550	1000	7989	500	13634	200	19375	200	25949	400
2564	500	8062	400	13638	200	19637	400	26054	500
2619	200	8132	1000	13811	200	19673	400	26095	500
2935	500	8275	400	13818	200	19717	200	26143	200
2996	400	8281	400	13829	200	19740	200	26164	400
2997	200	8317	1000	13859	25000	19747	400	26189	1000
3023	200	8419	400	13945	400	19775	400	26249	500
3054	200	8454	200	13960	200	19840	200	26378	200
3224	500	8521	200	14012	200	19877	200	26395	500
3314	200	8547	200	14106	1000	19975	200	26432	200
3354	400	8574	200	14356	200	20076	200	26489	500
3398	400	8645	200	14386	200	20139	200	26525	1000
3683	400	8682	400	14405	400	20214	200	26748	500
3857	200	8774	200	14540	400	20380	500	26881	400
3867	500	8800	200	14596	400	20487	400	26898	500
3938	400	8913	400	14617	400	20511	200	26923	500
3992	200	8989	1000	14625	500	20517	400	27208	400
3998	200	9089	400	14682	1000	20538	200	27282	400
4311	400	9106	200	14776	400	20990	5000	27485	400
4371	200	9196	400	14777	1000	21111	200	27490	200
4589	500	9284	200	14906	200	21115	400	27615	200
4608	400	9328	200	15044	400	21218	500	27670	400
4636	400	9429	400	15129	400	21683	500	27738	400
4692	500	9447	200	15135	400	21698	200	27793	200
4723	200	9460	500	15304	400	21738	500	27828	500
4887	500	9553	200	15380	200	21763	200	27849	200
4912	400	9582	200	15406	[illegible]	21885	500	28012	500
5101	500	9590	200	15468	1000	21982	200	28067	200
5167	1000	10102	400	15699	1000	22083	500	28288	400
5216	5000	10240	400	15713	400	22214	200	28305	500
5229	200	10291	1000	15770	400	22468	200	28416	1000
5239	1000	10298	400	15785	50000	22581	200	28429	200
5282	200	10350	500	15824	200	22591	500	28587	400
5298	400	10356	500	15880	200	22623	100000	28738	400
5325	200	10382	200	15898	200	22749	500	28802	200
5327	200	10444	400	15916	400	22814	200	28862	200
5474	1000	10724	200	15961	200	22998	200	28911	200
5479	500	10727	1000	16118	1000	23139	400	29041	200
5496	200	10775	400	16244	200	23148	200	29043	500
5562	200	10787	200	16376	400	23162	200	29063	500
5835	400	10793	400	16516	400	23171	400	29457	1000
5858	400	11002	200	16561	200	23193	200	29622	200
5861	500	11028	200	16609	400	23251	400	29681	200
5882	500	11199	500	16665	400	23296	200	29758	500
5884	400	11298	200	16747	400	23524	400	29836	400
5905	500	11443	400	16758	1000	23655	200	29837	1000
5912	500	11475	200	16766	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

22621	1000	15783	500	13935	400	19218	200	5219	200
22622	1000	15784	500	13936	400	19219	200	5220	200
22624	1000	15786	500	13937	400	19220	200	20911	200
22625	1000	15787	500	13938	400	5211	200	20912	200
22626	1000	15788	500	13940	400	5212	200	20913	200
22627	1000	15789	500	19211	200	5213	200	20914	200
22628	1000	15790	500	19212	200	5214	200	20915	200
22629	1070	13931	400	19213	200	5215	200	20916	200
22630	1000	13932	400	19214	200	5216	200	20917	200
15781	500	13933	400	19215	200	5217	206	20918	200
15782	500	13934	400	19216	200	5218	200	20919	200

Prizes paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS—FEB. 14.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
71	200	6016	200	11626	1000	16870	500	23735	400
85	500	6060	200	11659	400	16915	200	23825	400
91	400	6069	200	12035	400	16918	200	24068	200
111	200	6284	200	12037	200	17006	200	24117	400
176	400	6358	400	12084	200	17066	400	24146	200
217	400	6390	400	12135	1000	17256	200	24162	400
248	400	6502	1000	12202	200	17306	200	24180	500
260	200	6524	1000	12270	200	17612	400	24314	400
351	200	6651	200	12412	500	17687	200	24328	400
508	400	6781	200	13450	200	17787	200	24376	200
601	200	6835	400	12500	400	17808	200	24574	200
730	200	6948	400	12561	400	17889	200	24722	1000
770	400	6984	400	12589	400	17979	500	24803	400
1009	200	7061	500	12677	200	17984	400	25031	200
1111	200	7195	500	12718	200	18203	400	25040	400
1199	200	7197	400	12723	200	18231	500	25069	200
1298	50	7200	500	12764	200	18344	200	25124	400
1338	200	7300	200	12776	1000	18401	400	25238	400
1410	400	7347	500	12790	200	18518	400	25293	500
1688	500	7389	400	12854	400	18542	400	25309	500
1976	400	7452	500	12855	200	18548	400	25318	200
1983	500	7495	400	12889	400	18846	400	25329	200
2080	200	7514	200	12911	1000	18852	200	25347	400
2091	200	7538	200	12921	400	18904	500	25422	200
2320	400	7549	500	12969	200	18946	500	25480	200
2341	1000	7656	400	13152	400	19104	200	25538	400
2365	200	7716	200	13203	200	19116	200	25677	400
2400	500	7848	200	13251	400	19162	400	25736	500
2427	200	7882	500	13304	400	19217	10000	25816	200
2458	200	7929	400	13436	200	19285	200	25893	200
2550	1000	7989	500	13634	200	19375	200	25949	400
2564	500	8062	400	13638	200	19637	400	26054	500
2619	200	8132	1000	13811	200	19673	400	26095	500
2935	500	8275	400	13818	200	19717	200	26143	200
2996	400	8281	400	13829	200	19740	200	26164	400
2997	200	8317	1000	13859	25000	19747	400	26189	1000
3023	200	8419	400	13945	400	19775	400	26249	500
3054	200	8454	200	13960	200	19840	200	26378	200
3224	500	8521	200	14012	200	19877	200	26395	500
3314	200	8547	200	14106	1000	19975	200	26432	200
3354	400	8574	200	14356	200	20076	200	26489	500
3398	400	8645	200	14386	200	20139	200	26525	1000
3683	400	8682	400	14405	400	20214	200	26748	500
3857	200	8774	200	14540	400	20380	500	26881	400
3867	500	8800	200	14596	400	20487	400	26898	500
3938	400	8913	400	14617	400	20511	200	26923	500
3992	200	8989	1000	14625	500	20517	400	27208	400
3998	200	9089	400	14682	1000	20538	200	27282	400
4311	400	9106	200	14776	400	20990	5000	27485	400
4371	200	9196	400	14777	1000	21111	200	27490	200
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4608	400	9328	200	15044	400	21218	500	27670	400
4636	400	9429	400	15129	400	21683	500	27738	400
4692	500	9447	200	15135	400	21698	200	27793	200
4723	200	9460	500	15304	400	21738	500	27828	500
4887	500	9553	200	15380	200	21763	200	27849	200
4912	400	9582	200	15406	[illegible]	21885	500	28012	500
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5167	1000	10102	400	15699	1000	22083	500	28288	400
5216	5000	10240	400	15713	400	22214	200	28305	500
5229	200	10291	1000	15770	400	22468	200	28416	1000
5239	1000	10298	400	15785	50000	22581	200	28429	200
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5327	200	10444	400	15916	400	22814	200	28862	200
5474	1000	10724	200	15961	200	22998	200	28911	200
5479	500	10727	1000	16118	1000	23139	400	29041	200
5496	200	10775	400	16244	200	23148	200	29043	500
5562	200	10787	200	16376	400	23162	200	29063	500
5835	400	10793	400	16516	400	23171	400	29457	1000
5858	400	11002	200	16561	200	23193	200	29622	200
5861	500	11028	200	16609	400	23251	400	29681	200
5882	500	11199	500	16665	400	23296	200	29758	500
5884	400	11298	200	16747	400	23524	400	29836	400
5905	500	11443	400	16758	1000	23655	200	29837	1000
5912	500	11475	200	16766	400				

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

22621	1000	15783	500	13935	400	19218	200	5220	200
22622	1000	15784	500	13936	400	19219	200	20911	200
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22626	1000	15788	500	13940	400	5212	200	20914	200
22627	1000	15789	500	19211	200	5213	200	20915	200
22628	1000	15790	500	19212	200	5214	200	20916	200
22629	1000	13931	400	19213	200	5215	200	20917	200
22630	1000	13932	400	19214	200	5216	200	20918	200
15781	500	13933	400	19215	200	5217	200	20919	200
15782	500	13934	400	19216	200	5218	200		
						5219	200		

Prizes cashed and information furnished by JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 187, Feb. 21, 1866.

35, 3, 15, 36, 74, 10, 77, 24, 16, 31, 12, 39.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 188, Feb. 21, 1866.

72, 61, 17, 58, 7, 15, 54, 35, 37, 28, 34, 64.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 87, Feb. 21, 1866.

66, 48, 60, 56, 6, 25, 12, 71, 30, 22, 2, 70.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 88, Feb. 21, 1866.

23, 35, 69, 22, 20, 24, 57, 4, 38, 15, 73, 52.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS. Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

AMERICAN LOTTERIES—OFFICE NO. 161 Watts-st., corner West, opposite People's Line steamers, near Clinton Market and Jersey City Ferry. M. F. COLBY, Manager's Agent.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will appear in his grand role of RICHELIEU, in Sir Bulwer Lytton's play of "Richelieu; or, The Conspiracy," which is presented with its unequaled splendor of SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND CAST.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 24th, Mr. STUART has sincere pleasure in announcing that A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE will be given for the BENEFIT OF THE HOUSE OF RECEPTION FOR ORPHANS OF THE WAR AT THE MARINERS' HOME, for which occasion MR. EDWIN BOOTH, with the deepest devotion and kindliest interest in the object of the institution, has most generously given his services, and will appear in his grand role of RUY BLAS RUY BLAS RUY BLAS in the play of that title, which will be preceded by the charming Comedietta of A THUMPING LEGACY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, A GRAND BOOTH MATINEE OF RICHELIEU.

THE BEST CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S Birthday yet announced will be given in one of their curious entertainments by THE BLIND ARTISTS, assisted by MR. HENRY E. BROWNE, pianist, and Mr. LOUIS PROOPS, vocalist, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place and East 8th-st. Tickets at the door. Admission 25 cents.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener by an Englishman; has good experience with all under glass culture. Address E. G., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.